The New-York Times.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Busy Day in the Senate and House.

Difficulties in the Way of the Pneumatic Tunnel Bill.

Measures Adopted to Insure a Better Supply of Gas.

Investigation into the Frauds in the Department of Public Works.

Proposed Repeal of the Westchester Boulevard Act.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 9, 1872.

Considerable progress was made today in the business of both Houses, although, as usual on Saturdays, the attendance was slim and the sessions short. The fact is that thus late in the week the talking men are mostly absent; those who remain do so because they desire to forward the solid business of the Legislature. Hence there are a large number of bills introduced, a large number of reports presented and many of the bills on general orders considered by a committee of the whole—a sort of business which can be done just as well without a quorum as with, so long as nobody takes public notice of the fact.

THE PNEUMATIC TUNNEL.

As indicated in these dispatches, last evening, the Beach Pneumatic Tunnel was reported today, but in the Senate, only, and out of this fact is likely to grow a serious misunderstanding. The facts appear to be as follows: The two Railroad Committees, at their joint session, last evening, instructed their respective Chairmen to report the bill in question, provided they found the articles of incorporation in the Secretary of State's office in proper and regular shape. The Chairman, Senator MADDEN, and Mr. WHITBECK, acting in the absence of Mr. WHITE, as Chairman of the House Committee, proceeded together to examine the articles on file. Mr. MADDEN, who is no lawyer, but a manufacturer and a most zealous advocate of the Pneumatic plan considered them, after a brief examination, "all right," but on the contrary Mr. WHITBECK, a keen lawyer, thought the papers defective, and decided it his duty to delay the report until further instructed by his Committee, or until the papers lacking should be supplied. There is a good deal of feeling on the subject, and accusations of bad faith are freely made by the lobby, who support the Pneumatic. But it will become evident, when all the facts are made known, that Mr. WHITBECK could not, under the circumstances, pursue any other course than that which he has taken.

GAS REFORM.

A very stringent bill, introduced originally by Mr. MOULTON, has been on the file some weeks, the effect of which is to compel gas companies to improve the quality of gas furnished, and to put an end to some of their most common abuses. The bill was before the Committee of the Whole again this morning, and, after some amendment, was ordered to a third reading. As amended, it is as follows:

An act in relation to the manufacture, quality, and inspection of gas.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All corporations now or hereafter organized, for the purpose of manufacturing illuminating gas under the act passed Feb. 14, 1847, and actually engaged in the manufacture and sale of gas, for public lighting of streets and other public buildings, shall be required to furnish at the place of manufacture, gas of not less than sixteen candle power. The standard of measurement being a sperm candle, burning one half pound per hour.

SEC. 2. Such gas shall also contain in its form or combination more than thirty grains of sulphur and ten grains of ammonia per thousand feet; for more than a trace of other impurities, such as bisulphide of carbon, carbonic oxyd, one-half of one per cent of nitrogen, and two per cent of atmospheric air.

SEC. 3. The pressure at the meters of consumers shall be maintained at a pressure of not less than nine-tenths of an inch water pressure between half an hour after sunset and 11 P. M. each day; and in no case shall such pressure fall below the intensity of an inch and a half.

SEC. 4. Every failure or omission on the part of any gas company to comply with the provisions of the foregoing sections shall, unless proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be from causes beyond the control of the company, be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine against the company offending of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. Every inspector of meters who shall make any false or fraudulent certificate of inspection, or shall affix his seal to any gas-meter not authorized to be sealed by law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not to exceed $2,000, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, or any of its provisions, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 8. It shall be a misdemeanor for any gas company to refuse or neglect to supply gas to any person or persons who may apply for the same, on account of the failure of any preceding consumer to pay for gas consumed on the same premises.

It remains to be seen whether the gas interest of the State, which is so powerful and so skilled in dealing with the Legislature, will permit this bill to pass without an effort to prevent it. So far the companies have shown no signs of life.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Col. HAWKINS introduced the following:

Whereas, It has been a matter of public notoriety, founded upon positive and sworn testimony, that have not been contradicted, and it is generally believed, that grave abuses of power and frauds of various kinds have been perpetrated by charter and County officers of the City and County of New-York, greatly to the detriment of the public service, in the Department of Public Works, the Tax Commissioner's office, the Surrogate's office, and in the opening, widening and paving of streets, and generally in new streets laid out and paved with wooden pavements; and

Whereas, It is believed that the same allegations of abuse of power and fraudulent practices can be verified in relation to some of the transactions of the present Water Commissioners in the City of Brooklyn; it is now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, or a subcommittee thereof, be hereby authorized to proceed to the said Cities of New-York and Brooklyn for the purpose of investigating and making detailed report of the facts in relation to the letting of said streets and roads, with full power to subpoena witnesses, and papers which may be deemed necessary, and administer oaths to the witnesses examined, and said Committee, or any member thereof, shall have the power to employ a stenographer, at a rate not exceeding $10 per day, for a period not longer than twenty days; and further, that the expenses of such investigation are authorized to accompany said Committee.

Mr. HAWKINS called attention to the fact that, owing to the late hour, there were not likely to be found sixty-five members present who would vote for it, and as it involved an expenditure of money, the number of votes was necessary to pass it. It was therefore tabled.

UNION PACIFIC.

A communication was received from the Union Pacific Railroad Company inclosing a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the facts in the matter of the judicial proceedings instituted against the Company by the late JAMES FISK, Jr., and one FOLGARD, which obliged the Company to remove their offices from New-York to Boston.

ONE RATA PERIODICAL.

The old fault, which has been so often tugged in the Legislature on the question of reducing the charges of railroads in this State to the matter of local way freights, bids fair to break out again with great spirit. A bill was introduced by Senator Johnson, which directs that "no railroad company doing business in this state shall charge, receive or collect any greater sum for transporting freight over a portion of their road than they charge for carrying the same class of freight over the entire line of their road. A penalty of $100 is imposed for every violation of the act. This bill is aimed at the Central, which is alleged to be in the habit of charging higher rates for freight carried by it, for short distances, than for that transported the whole length of the road. Mr. JOHNSON has fought the question with great zeal, the Railroad Committee reported adversely to his bill, but he succeeded in reversing their judgment in the Senate and sending the bill to the Committee of the Whole. Today, we had another skirmish, and the same Senator succeeded, in spite of the opposition of the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, Mr. MADDEN, in having the bill made a special order for Thursday next.

REPEAL OF THE WESTCHESTER BOULEVARD ACT.

The monstrous act passed last year giving to the New-York Ring and their confederates in Westchester County the right to cut roads and boulevards through the lower section of that county, is in a fair way to be repealed. The bill to effect that object, introduced some time ago by Senator ROBERTSON, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate today.

MILLER'S RESIGNATION.

I notice in several papers a contradiction of a report, assumed to have been published in the TIMES, that Superintendent MILLER was going to resign his office. The last contradiction that has come under my notice dates from Albany, and says there is no information in the Executive Department that MILLER intends to resign. The TIMES never intimated that he did intend to resign. But is there no "information in the Executive Department" that MILLER's resignation has been advised or suggested by the Governor, and declined?

THE HUSTON SCANDAL.

Further Examination in the Baltimore Clerical Scandal—Change of Sentiment.

WARRENTON, Va., March 9.—In the Methodist Conference, today, the Committee of Inquiry, appointed by the body to inquire into the rumors in regard to the ministerial character of Rev. L. D. HUSTON, reported that, in their judgment, without intending to give expression of opinion of the merits of the case in any measure to inculpate the accused, they recommend that an investigation be made under the direction of the Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore District. The report was adopted. An authenticated report has been received here which sets forth that the girl who charges the charge against Dr. HUSTON now denies many of the allegations under her oath, and asserts that she was instigated by certain parties to inculpate him to screen others. The colored woman, Dr. HUSTON's former servant, being put on her oath, exonerates Dr. HUSTON of bonded unbecoming conduct with her. A decided reaction has taken place in behalf of Dr. HUSTON, some believing the whole thing to be a conspiracy. Dr. HUSTON left on the evening train for Washington. He is in good spirits, and has no doubt of his honorable acquittal.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The area of the lowest barometer has continued to move north-eastwardly from Northern Illinois, and now extends from Eastern Lake Erie to Northern Lake Michigan. The clear weather, with north-westerly winds over New-England, on Friday, has been succeeded by cloudy and threatening weather, with easterly wind today. North-easterly winds, with light rain, are now prevailing over the middle Atlantic States, and gradually to the lower Lakes, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, with light rain. Northerly to westerly winds, with snow, are reported from the upper lake region. Southerly winds with cloudy weather and light rain continue over the south Atlantic States. The southerly winds with rain over the Gulf States are now succeeded by a rising barometer and falling temperature. North-westerly winds and clearing weather over Eastern Texas and Western Louisiana. The pressure has again commenced diminishing over the North-west, with rising temperature. The rivers have risen at Leavenworth and Nashville, and fallen at Shreveport.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling from Lake Ontario to Florida and eastward to the Atlantic during the night, with continued cloud and rain and increasing winds. The lowest barometer will continue moving slowly north-eastward in Canada. Rising barometer, with falling temperature, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will extend from Louisiana eastward over the Gulf States during to-night, and over South Carolina by Sunday evening. The pressure will continue diminishing over the north-west to-night, and continued cloudy weather, with rain and snow, is probable from the lower Missouri Valley north-eastward over the upper lakes for Sunday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Snow has been reported from Baltimore, Md., previous to the rain which is now falling, also, from Little May, Corinne, Utah, Chicago, Davenport, Dubuque, Dubuque, Fort Dodge, Grand Haven, Keokuk, Marquette, Milwaukee, New-York, Oswego, Omaha, and Philadelphia; and previous to the rain now falling, and at Rochester, St. Paul, Toronto, and Virginia City, Montana. It has been sleeting at Detroit, Pittsburg and Erie. Rain has fallen in Central Florida at Augusta, Ga., Jacksonville, Lake City, Leesburg, Mobile, New-Orleans, Norfolk, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Toledo, Toronto, Canada—succeeding the snow-storm of this morning—and has fallen in this city during the day. A heavy southerly gale, with threatening weather, was reported from Mount Washington, New-Hampshire.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sleet and snow fell yesterday from 7 A. M. till noon; misty rain fell from 6 P. M. till late at night. The thermometer marked, at 6 A. M., 30°; 12 M., 38°; 3 P. M., 39°; 9 P. M., 34°. Barometer, 30.13, 30.12, 30.08, 30.05. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer, 47°, 50°, 50°, 50°.

Preparations for the Coming Sporting Season.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9.—The managers of the Buffalo Driving Park Association have decided to offer purses for the next August meeting amounting to $60,000, an increase of $10,000 over last year. The premium programme is as follows: Three minute horses, $1,500; 2:30, $3,000; 2:40, $4,000; 2:34, $5,000; 2:30, $10,000; 2:27, $10,000; 2:24, $10,000; 2:21, $5,000; for all horses, $10,000; four-year olds, $1,000; five-year olds, $1,500.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Stocks active and irregular, those of Eastern Nevada being mostly largely dealt in. The following are the quotations: Choller, $35 50; Eureka Consolidated, $28; Yellow Jacket, $70 50; Ely, $123 50, dividend off; Gould & Curry, $121; Savage, $212; Sierra Nevada, $68 25; Hale & Norcross, $80; Mexican, $50; Mono Valley, $20; Ophir, $26; Crown Point, $105; Belcher, $5 75; Alpha, $20.

The Alaska Seal Monopoly.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Resolutions have been introduced in the California Legislature asking Congress to repeal the act giving the monopoly of the fur business in Alaska to one firm. A Company has been formed at Victoria for the killing of fur-seals in Alaska, outside of the Territory contended for by the Alaska Fur Company. The raw skins are worth in London, $15, but under the present combination only sell for forty cents in Alaska.

The Fourth-Avenue Shooting Affray.

The Assailant Surrenders Himself.

JOHN NEWMAN, the railroad conductor, who shot MICHAEL CARROL, alias Barry, the coachman, in the abdomen, during a trance resulting from a game of cards, in the private house, No. 105 Fourth-avenue, on Thursday night, as already reported in the TIMES, and who surrendered himself to the Jersey City Police, was brought before Coroner HERRMAN, at the Coroner's office, yesterday. He claims to have been attacked by some persons simultaneously, and used the pistol in self-defense. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

[illegible]

The Tenderloin District was out last night. There was a very large representation of women. The weather opened up a good day for the service, being cloudy in the morning, but clear in the afternoon. After dispersing the crowd from the vicinity of the church, the police had a quiet time of it. The Tenderloin District, however, is now so well known to the public that it will be a difficult matter to induce a large crowd to visit it. The Tenderloin District is the Centre of Fashion, Wealth and Dissipation, and the Fashionable Church is the Temple of Fashion, Wealth and Dissipation

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE FOOLISH HAREBELL.

A harebell hung its wilful head:
"I am tired, so tired! I wish I was dead."

She hung her head in the mossy dell:
"If all were over, then all were well."

The wind he heard, and was pitiful;
He waved her about to make her cool.

"Wind, you are rough," said the dainty bell;
"Leave me alone—I am not well."

And the wind at the voice of the drooping dame
Sank in his heart, and ceased for shame.

"I am hot, so hot!" she murmured and said;
"I am withering up; I wish I was dead."

Then the sun, he pitied her pitiful case,
And drew a thick veil over his face.

"Cloud, go away, and don't be rude;
I am not—I don't see why you should."

The cloud withdrew; and the harebell cried,
"I am faint, so faint! and no water beside!"

And the dew came down its millionfold path;
But she murmured, "I did not want a bath."

A boy came by in the morning gray;
He plucked the harebell, and threw it away.

The harebell shivered, and cried, "Oh! oh!
I am faint, so faint! Come, dear wind, blow."

The wind blew softly, and did not speak.
She thanked him kindly, but grew more weak.

"Sun, dear sun, I am cold," she said.
He rose; but lower she drooped her head.

"O rain, I am withering; all the blue
Is fading out of me;—come, please do."

The rain came down as fast as it could,
But for all its will it did her no good.

She shuddered and shriveled, and moaning said:
"Thank you all kindly;" and then she was dead.

Let us hope, let us hope, when she comes next year,
She'll be simple and sweet. But I fear, I fear.

—*George Mac Donald.*

THE STORY OF HENRIETTA RHENSE.

Just outside the small town of Stauffenheim stands the Schloss Weissbach, a rather pretentious-looking place, with grounds laid out in the French fashion, and inclosed, on the side next the town, by a high wall. There are few people who enter Stauffenheim for the first time whose curiosity is not aroused by the appearance of an octagonal odd-looking building which stands within the grounds, and is only separated from the rest of the town by this wall. It is too big to be a mausoleum. It cannot be a house for the domestics of the Schloss, for apparently it has no windows. Besides, while the Schloss itself is kept in perfect order, and inhabited by a French family who bought it some few years ago, this peculiar-looking building has seemingly been allowed to fall into decay. Was there a murder committed in that solitary circular unwindowed house, which stands all by itself at the extremity of the grounds, holding no communication with the Schloss above?

Doubtless there were murders of every grade of atrocity committed in this building; but they were histrionic murders. At one time these octagonal walls enclosed all the manifold life of a theatre; and if you ask the people of Stauffenheim how it befell that a theatre—far too big to belong to a private house—came to be placed in the grounds of the Schloss Weissbach, they will tell you the story of Henrietta Rhense.

At one time this octagonal building was the Stadt Theatre of Stauffenheim. There was no big wall round it then, for the grounds of the Schloss came down to a small piece of waste land, which was used for various purposes by the manager of the theatre. There was, it is true, a small private gate leading out of the grounds, by which the Count Otto von Engelhardt, who owned the Schloss, and his friends could, if they were in a hurry, slip over to the theatre without going round by the streets. But there were duties required of the owner of the Schloss; and, although this short cut would have saved the Count much trouble, it was expected of him that, when he deigned to visit the theatre, he should drive round and up to the door in his heavy French carriage, with all its appurtenances and servants.

The Count Otto was a young man, whose parents had died when he was a boy. He had therefore had the management of his life pretty much in his own hands, and he spent it in a manner that seemed sufficiently strange in the eyes of the simple townsfolk of Stauffenheim. For, instead of figuring at the Grand Duke's court, where his birth, position, wealth, and personal endowments would have made him conspicuous, he chose to live the life of a student and a recluse in this small and remote town. His visitors, too, were not of his own class—they were poets, and writers, and such people, who were of like habits with himself, and scarcely fit company for a Count. He professed, for example, to think more of a young man called Schiller, who had just written a play called the "Robbers," than of the great Wolfgemuth, who had written a *History of the Church* that was recommended by all the priests, and who was a great friend of the Grand Duke's. Indeed, Count Otto was not nearly so popular as his father had been—the old Count, whose youthful dare-devil deeds in love and wine were still talked over and joked about. The Count Otto was haughty and reserved. Good-looking as he was himself—for he had a stately bearing, and a handsome face, with plenty of brown curls, and a light-blue eye—the prettiest girl in Stauffenheim might pass before him without receiving a second glance from him. When he sat in his box in the theatre (and he went thither pretty often) he seldom withdrew his eyes from the stage; and when he did, they wandered in absolute indifference over the faces around him. He was now getting on toward thirty, and the people of Stauffenheim said he would never marry—he was too much given over to his books, and his studies, and his correspondence with poor authors in various parts of the country.

This was the state of affairs when the manager of the little Stadt Theatre announced the forthcoming production of a piece of *féerie* which had achieved a great popularity in Vienna. That sort of entertainment was not very common then, nor had it acquired the marvelous resources that are now drawn upon for pantomimes, extravaganzas and burlesques; while, with the new awakening of German literature, the people were crying for a national theatre and native plays, and were disposed to look with disfavor on anything of French origin. However, this *féerie* had been a great success in Vienna; and the manager at Stauffenheim had not only imported the piece, but had also engaged the services of the principal actress in it, Fräulein Rhense. Great preparations were made for the production of the piece, and the townsfolk looked forward to something particularly fine.

It was not to be expected that Count Engelhardt should come to see a piece of *féerie*, consisting chiefly of gorgeous scenery, masks, music, and magical transformations. Indeed, the manager had sent a messenger to the Count, to ask if the box which belonged by right to the Schloss might be offered to the burgomaster of the town. The manager was surprised to hear, in reply, that the Count and a small party would honor the theatre with their presence on the first night of the new piece.

There was a little comedy to precede the *féerie*, and during its progress, the Count and two other gentlemen appeared. Count Otto seemed to be in rather a merrier mood than usual, and paid much more attention to the remarks of his companions than to the remainder of the comedy.

The plot of the *féerie* was a sort of allegory, apparently designed to introduce as many different scenes as possible. It represented the adventures of a young Princess, who, somehow or other, has forsaken her first love, and wanders about in search of some one who will recall to her all the wonderful illusions of that mystical and half-forgotten period. Many lovers pay suit to her, and many wonderful things she sees, but she cannot catch a glimpse of the wonderful Rose-world that she vaguely remembers. Now, it is with a view of this Rose-world that the piece opened; and the simple people of Stauffenheim, unaccustomed to *spectacle*, beheld with delight and surprise the gorgeous masses of scenery, (much of which had come from Vienna,) lit up by the strongest lights the manager could procure. The Rose-world of first love was hung with garlands of faint-hued roses, that faded back into an indefinite mist of flowers; and all around were secret and silent bowers, and overhead the calm blue, and in the distance the white windings of a river that lay in the midst of a beautiful plain. And while they sat and gazed on this wonderful scene, that was so silent and so lovely, there suddenly appeared the Princess. The effect of her entrance was magical; for into the vague Rose-world, so pale in its hues, stepped a beautiful young creature with jet-black hair, with a calm pale face that had wonderful dark eyes in it, and a look of absorbed, wistful melancholy. This was the Fräulein Rhense, about whom they had heard so much; and yet the people were taken too much by surprise to applaud. As for her, she seemed unaware of their existence. She had already assumed the dream-like air of the Princess, and was wandering about in the Rose-world, filled with a strange and yet unsatisfied happiness. As she went out and in among the pale pink bowers, they had now time to see how strikingly handsome she was, how perfect was her figure, and what splendid masses of black hair hung down upon her shoulders. Her Princess' dress, too, was sufficient to wake the admiration of the spectators, who were convinced that the Grossherzogin herself had nothing so splendid.

Count Otto spoke no more to his companions. He sat and gazed upon the pantomimic world before him and upon the beautiful creature who wandered through it, litterally spell-bound. She was in the Rose-world, looking for her first love—he had met his there.

But then she was merely an actress, and Count Otto, although a recluse, knew the value of his rank. So he sent for the manager, who forthwith appeared at the door of the box.

"Is the Fräulein Rhense married?" he asked.

"No, Herr Graf," replied the manager.

"Who accompanied her from Vienna?"

"Her father."

"Is he in the theatre?"

"Yes."

"Then present my compliments to the Fräulein, and say that my friends and myself will be glad if she and her father will favor us with their company at supper in the Schloss, as soon as the performance is over. The young lady need not change her dress."

The Count delivered the invitation pretty much as if it were a command, and such he probably considered it. For an actress in a small provincial theatre to be asked as a guest to Schloss Weissbach was an honor which it never entered his head could be refused; and yet refused it was. Some half hour thereafter, the manager returned and begged to see the Count alone. Count Otto stepped out into the passage, and the manager said, with great embarrassment:

"You will pardon me, Herr Graf, but—but—Fräulein Rhense—"

"Well, you delivered the message?"

"Yes; but—"

"But what? She is not too fatigued by her journey, is she?"

"The fact is, Herr Graf, her answer was precisely in these words: 'Pray present my compliments to Count Engelhardt, and say that my father and myself never accept invitations from strangers.'"

"*Der Teufel!*" exclaimed the Count, in genuine surprise.

And then, with a slight gesture of haughty indifference, he returned to the box.

But in spite of this repulse, the spell was still upon him; and he followed the fortunes of the Princess through all the various scenes with a persistent, wistful attention that called down upon him the satirical comment of his friends. He seemed to pay no heed to them. He was transported body and soul into the wonderful regions of the *féerie*, and was scarcely aware of the existence of those beside him. The short and the long of it was, that the young man had been taken captive by Henrietta Rhense's eyes, and that he had abandoned himself wholly to the passing infatuation of the hour.

Yet he was no longer quite a young man, as we use the phrase to denote inexperience of the world. If his own acquaintance with men and women was limited, he had reaped the results of other people's knowledge; and doubtless his theories about the only possible relations which could exist between an actress in an extravaganza and the owner of Schloss Weissbach were pretty much similar to those held by most men of rank at the time. Her refusal to accept his invitation had surprised him, but he forgot his wounded pride in looking at her and listening to her voice, and by the time the performance was over, and he and his friends on their way home, he was as much in love as a man well could be.

The Count's preoccupation had not escaped the notice of his companions, and there were sundry hints thrown out about it as they sat down to supper. He frankly told them of the invitation he had sent to the young actress, and of her refusal.

"It is a ruse merely," exclaimed the youngest of the trio, a youthful lieutenant from Dresden. "She refused in order to pique your curiosity—that is all. If I cared to do it, I could undertake to make her acquaintance by two o'clock to-morrow, and to bring her here in the evening to sup with us."

Why was it that Count Otto's face was suddenly overspread with a frown? The young man had only offered to do what he himself had attempted to do. But he said brusquely,

"You rave. She will not come."

"Shall I try?" said the lieutenant carelessly, stroking his pale-yellow mustache.

"Certainly."

"But I must have the means. I must have a little present to send her in the morning. One cannot get jewelry in Stauffenheim."

"I have a bracelet I had intended sending to an aunt of mine in Styria. You may have that," said Count Otto.

He was evidently bent on making his friend fulfil his promise. If he succeeded, he would then be able to estimate Fräulein Rhense at her true value; if he failed, he would be proud of her victory, for it was not to be concealed that his impression of her had gradually altered since her refusal had been announced to him.

Lieut. Arno framed a careful little epistle in the morning, and sent it with the bracelet to the Fräulein Henrietta. No one knew what he had said to her, or what request he had made; but after the messenger had been despatched, he lit a cigar, and observed to his friends, that before he had finished smoking the young lady's answer would arrive.

So it did. He took the cigar from his mouth as the messenger returned, and prepared to open Fräulein Rhense's note; but great was his surprise to observe that along with the note came the same little box he had sent to her. His companions saw it also, and Count Otto, with a prodigious laugh, exclaimed:

"Du lieber Himmel! She has sent thee back thy bracelet, du unglücklicher Junge!"

The Count seemed in nowise chagrined by the ill-success of the lieutenant. On the contrary, he could scarce conceal his delight; and when the lieutenant and his friend departed for Leipsic next day, the Count, in bidding him farewell, bade him remember the rebuff which had been ministered to him by Henrietta Rhense.

Left to himself, Count Otto withdrew for a day or two to the solitude of his own rooms in the Schloss. Perhaps he was endeavoring to check his passion at the outset, and had resolved not to brave further the temptation of going to the theatre. However that may be, on the third evening he again appeared in his box, and sat there alone and entranced. Night after night he went, until it was clear that he had wholly abandoned himself to the delight of gazing at the beautiful young actress, whereever that might lead him. He sought for no society; he imparted his raptures to no one; he even made no further effort to become acquainted personally with Henrietta Rhense; but every morning a bouquet, brought by a man who was not in the Count's livery, was left for her at the theatre, and every evening the young man sat in the shadow of his box, and looked down into the wonderful Rose-world, in which the Princess wandered.

At length the Count made the acquaintance of Fräulein Rhense, and that in the most commonplace way. He did not rescue her from the burning theatre, or save her from being run over in the streets, or, in fact, do anything heroic and dramatic; but one evening as he was leaving the theatre, he observed an old man, gray and worn, speaking to the manager, and, as he passed, the old man was talking of the wonderful musical powers of a boy whom he had heard play in Vienna. Count Otto caught the name of Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, and, without any formal introduction, stepped at once and inquired of the old man what he knew of the wonderful lad. The old man, it seemed, was professionally a musician—Count Otto had achieved a tolerable reputation as an amateur composer—and insensibly they glided into a long and earnest conversation about the various masters of the day, their qualities, their followers, and their prospects. At the end of their talk the Count abruptly asked his newly-found friend to call upon him next morning at the Schloss, that he might show him some MSS., which had been sent him by a great composer of the time.

"I have the honor, then, of addressing the Count Engelhardt?" said the old man, rather taken aback.

The Count now remembered that he did not even know the name of the person whom he had asked to visit him, and at this juncture the manager stepped in with a formal introduction, and the Count discovered that he had been talking to Herr Ludwig Rhense, the father of Henrietta.

Old Rhense kept his appointment next day at the Schloss, and from that moment a warm friendship sprang up between the two men, who had been placed on terms of equality by their love of a great art. It need hardly be said that Henrietta Rhense could not long remain a stranger to the Count, and so, after all, the young actress, in the company of her father, did actually make her appearance at the Schloss, and was conducted over the place by the Count.

Nothing could exceed the courtesy of his manner toward her. Indeed, it is probable that he strove by every outward mark of deference and respect to obliterate from her mind the remembrance of the message he had sent her. And the more the Count saw of the young actress' nature, the more he learned to admire her. He found in her all the graces of character which he had imagined she might possess. The more he saw of her, the more he knew she was worthy of his love, until one morning, when he found her alone in her father's room, he asked her to become his wife.

Her face was pale and her eyes were sad as she looked at him and met his anxious gaze.

"I am very grateful," she said in a low voice. "And yet I ought not to have let you say this to me—for I knew that you would say it. I ought to have gone away; and yet to remain was very pleasant."

There was something in her voice that told him she loved him, although she spoke so sadly.

"I cannot be your wife—at least, not now," she said. "It is too hurried. You do not know me. You do not know how long your love might last. And then you might come to regret having pledged your life to a fleeting fancy. I will go away from here, and some time hence I may come back; and then, if your love has stood the test of absence, I shall know that I need not fear. That is all I can promise."

Nothing would shake her resolution; and, her engagement with the manager of the Stauffenheim Theatre being over, she left the place, bidding Count Otto good-bye. Her father knew of her resolution, and approved it.

She was scarcely out of the town when Count Otto went down to the manager of the theatre.

"What have you done with the scenery and appointments of the *féerie*?" he asked.

"Nothing as yet, Herr Graf, for the theatre remains closed for a fortnight. But I must see about getting the scenery I had from Vienna sent back there."

"Herr Director," said the Count, "let the scenery remain, and I will buy from you, at your own price, the theatre and everything it contains. The ground it stands on, as you know, is mine, and I want to have a theatre attached to the Schloss. I will pay you for the building and what is inside it, and I will present you with a new site for a theatre down close by the river, and not far from the Stadthaus. Is it a bargain?"

The manager was too overwhelmed to reply just at once. It struck him first that the Count must be mad, and then that he must be joking. However, in the end he saw there was no joke in the matter, and he set about making his calculations.

When the towns-people heard that Count Engelhardt had bought the Stadt Theatre, they, too, thought he was mad; for it was clear that he did not mean to have any performances in it. He allowed all the actors and actresses to make fresh engagements with the manager for the new theatre that was to be built, and he gave compensations to each and all for loss of time.

"To think," they said, "that the young Count should have lived quietly and become rich only to throw away his money like this! The old Count, his father, knew how to spend money and get value for it. He had rare sparkling wines from France and Hungary; he had plenty of friends to see him; he gave presents to ladies at the Grand Duke's court; he drank, and gambled, and went to the devil merrily. But this young Count, albeit a handsomer man and a more pleasant-spoken gentleman, must needs sit at home with his books, and save up money, and then all at once throw it away on a project, the like of which was never heard of."

Count Otto speedily set about taking possession of his new property. He ran a wall round the theatre, cutting it off from the town and enclosing it in his own ground. The bit of meadow was also enclosed and planted with shrubs. He did not wait to see these works finished; for so soon as they were begun, he set out from the place, and Stauffenheim saw him no more for nearly a year.

Meanwhile it became known that the Rose-world of the *féerie* still remained in the theatre, exactly as it had been during the performance of the piece. The Count had engaged the services of one or two of the assistants of the theatre, and their duty it was to see that this scenery was kept clean and bright. During his absence it was kept carefully covered over while the interior of the theatre was being newly decorated.

As for himself, he followed Henrietta Rhense from place to place, as the various exigencies of her profession compelled her to travel. Yet neither she nor her father knew that he did so—a slight disguise and a little precaution kept him easily concealed from both. He thus constituted himself an invisible guard over her safety, while enjoying the pleasure of looking at her whom he had chosen as his wife. He had prevailed on her to write to him; and her few letters were forwarded to him, while his replies were sent back to Stauffenheim, to be again posted from there. Her letters were frank and simple in the extreme; but they made no allusion whatever to the understood compact that had been made between them. Although he would fain have learned that she too looked forward to the happy close of his period of probation, he could not but admire the delicacy which prompted this reserve. For her silence intimated to him that he was free from any promise—that she could not accept his offer, even in the light of a possibility, until this trial had been made. So he followed her about, and secretly listened to her sweet voice, and secretly saw from a distance the sweet face that he hoped might lighten up in the future the solitary rooms of the Schloss Weissbach.

He knew very well that he was breaking his part of the compact in thus seeing her. It was understood that her absence was to be a test of his constancy and of the reality of his affection, whereas she was never really absent from him for twenty-four hours together. However, he reconciled his conscience to the deception by saying to himself that, as he knew the depth and stability of his affection, it was only necessary to persuade her, and that his present enjoyment could not interfere with the final result.

At last the *Wanderjahr* was over, and Henrietta Rhense and her father were in Prague. Nothing had been said as to how she and her lover were to meet; and, doubtless, she expected a letter from him, containing some intelligence of his coming. But instead of a letter, he presented himself, on this wise. He knew well that every forenoon she and her father were accustomed to cross the Moldau, and go for a walk past the Hradschin toward the park of the Belvedere-gardens. He knew perfectly the road they took; he knew the clump of trees under which they sat down in front of the Restauration, while the waiter brought them some coffee, and old Herr Rhense read the newspapers, and Henrietta took out her knitting. They were sitting there on this morning, when the young Count went up to them. Henrietta raised her eyes, and there was a strange glamor of joy fell over her face, although she looked pale and a little frightened.

"I have come to claim your promise," he said, and he held out his hand.

She gave him her small hand in his, and there, not heeding whether the people at the distance of the park could see them or not, he bent down and kissed her trembling lips. This was how Count Engelhardt won his bride, and he carried her home to Schloss Weissbach, and the small dark-haired old man followed in their train. [illegible] the most curious part of the story is to be told. He took her down to this theatre at the end of the grounds; and very much surprised was she to find that the Rose-world in which he had seen his first love was there unaltered, in all its glory of pink color and light. And she was as mad as he, for to please him, and to recall the time when he had first seen her, she used to dress up as the Princess, and appear wandering about in the bowers of flowers. How beautiful she looked, with her black hair and her pretty figure defined clearly against the pale pink background. And when, after wandering there, she came to see her husband in the front part of the theatre, she sometimes found that his eyes were filled with tears. It was a great piece of folly, perhaps, but they were only two big children, these two, who had been nursed on poetry and romance; and these reminiscences of the old time served only to keep their first love warm, and so they were very happy.

It was another sphere of existence to them, into which they were never tired of escaping. On all special days, such as anniversaries of their wedding-day, or of the day on which they first met, and so forth, the Count had the Rose-world lit up; and his young wife, beautiful as ever, became again the Princess, and charmed the eyes of her lover. These two people lived a dream-life in the Schloss Weissbach; they were so fond of each other, that they cared for little company; and when there were strangers living in the Schloss, the theatre was never opened.

"But this is not so very long ago," you say to your informant. "Men are alive who knew MENDELSSOHN. Are the Count and his wife both dead?"

Then they tell you that, about three years after their marriage, a great fever broke out in the district. There was no room in the houses of the poor people for the proper tending of the sick. The Count and his lady, among other rich people, bestirred themselves in the matter, and tried to secure better accommodation for the sick. The theatre was changed into a small hospital; and both the Count and his wife were assiduous in tending the unfortunates committed to their care. The epidemic was gradually disappearing, when both of these good people were attacked at once. They died within eight hours of each other; and Count Engelhardt and Henrietta Rhense are buried in the same grave.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

CHEIS, THE GREAT APACHE CHIEF.—Next in importance to MAGNAS COLORADO as warrior and counselor is CHEIS, erroneously called Cachise and Cochise. CHEIS means "wood," and he was so designated because of his tough, springy frame, and his invariable selection of a wooded country in which to fight. He will retreat to any distance before an apparently insignificant force, until he finds the shelter of the forest, when he makes his stand, and generally with success. CHEIS is about five feet ten inches in height, with high forehead; strong Roman nose; wide mouth; thin, close-set ears; well-cut lower jaw; small, ferret eyes; and prominent cheek-bones. His complexion is swart, and his body bears the marks of several severe wounds. His limbs exhibit no marked muscular development, but are finely corded. No Apache warrior can draw an arrow to the head, and send it further, with more ease than he. Everything about the man shows the possession of wondrous continuity rather than strength. The celerity of his movements is unequaled. A hundred miles in one day is no uncommon march for CHEIS and his band. Next to MAGNAS COLORADO, he evinces the greatest ability to collect, feed, and keep together a large number of followers for several weeks in succession.

Peace and quiet reigned in the Chiricahui until the arrival of Lieut. BASCOM with a company of United States Infantry. The approach of these troops was observed by the Indians several hours before their arrival, causing no little consternation among them. CHEIS inquired of WALLACE why they were coming into his country? but as WALLACE was himself ignorant of the reason, he could make no satisfactory reply. Then CHEIS bade him go and find out, and bring him back the answer as soon as possible. WALLACE mounted his horse, and met BASCOM at a place known as Ewell's Spring, some fifteen miles from Apache Pass. BASCOM informed him, that no hostilities were contemplated against the Chiricahui people, but that he was pushing forward to the Rio Grande, having been ordered to reinforce the garrison of Fort Thorne. WALLACE assured him that the Indians were not only peaceable, but friendly and well-disposed; whereupon he was told, that nothing would be done to interrupt the existing harmony. CHEIS and his people were soon made acquainted with what had occurred, and their fears quieted to some extent, but, when the troops entered the pass, not an Indian could be seen. BASCOM hoisted white flags, and, by other means, gave the Apaches to understand that he desired to have a talk with them—while they, confiding in what WALLACE had said, yielded to his wish. BASCOM's wall-tent was pitched, and CHEIS, with his brother, and three other leading warriors, were invited inside. After conversing for some time, BASCOM suddenly gave the Indians to understand that they were his prisoners—whereupon CHEIS looked out and saw the tent surrounded by soldiers under arms. He immediately drew his knife, split open the back part of the tent, and dashed out, bidding the others to follow. A number of shots were fired at him, but only two took effect, inflicting painful, but not serious wounds. Twenty minutes later he appeared on horseback, with WALLACE sitting behind him, the latter's arms bound, and one end of a raw hide *riata* round his neck, the other being hitched to the saddle-bow. Halting from a convenient distance on the top of a steep hill, he proposed to exchange WALLACE for BASCOM's prisoners, but the latter positively refused to give more than one man. To this CHEIS replied by thrusting WALLACE off the horse, and putting the animal to full speed down the declivity, in plain sight of all, dragging the quivering body over rocks and through bushes, and literally tearing it to pieces. A couple of volleys were discharged at him, without effect. BASCOM, inflamed by this act, immediately hung the four prisoners and left the pass. From that moment CHEIS has been one of the most bitter, most active, and unrelenting of foes, losing no opportunity to destroy life and property. He is much the ablest and most successful leader now existing among the Apaches, who regard him as invincible, and flock to his support whenever needed.—*The Overland Monthly.*

TO THOSE ABOUT TO MARRY.—My advice is to marry as quickly as possible, for none but those who are, unhappily, versed in such matters can be aware of the manifold minor, to say nothing of major, evils which a long engagement entails. The position of an affianced pair, after a time, becomes almost ridiculous. Premature congratulations are poured forth by some over-enthusiastic friends, while others cease to believe in the reality of an ultimate settlement, and become suspicious of the sincerity of your professions, and almost personally affronted at your delay. Then the difficulty of sustaining, with appropriate effect, the character of an engaged man is something enormous. I say nothing of the difficulty which a lady in that delicate position has to encounter, for we all know that they experience but little difficulty in making themselves perpetually agreeable—at least before marriage; but with regard to a man, think of the amiable and excusable deceptions he is forced to be guilty of—the real distaste, but professed pleasure, with which he accompanies "the beloved object" to the festive board of some oppressive family friend, where, for two mortal hours at least, he has to sit, the observed of all observers, next to the idol to whom he has been paying unceasing devotion for the greater portion of the day, and to whom now he has to make himself agreeable—having exhausted every scrap of news, every conceivable subject of conversation! He is afraid to venture upon any tender aside, for fear he should be thought silly; or to keep much to generalities for fear he should be considered slow.

I have, indeed, remarked engaged couples who have been content to sit in blissful silence, wrapped in contemplation of their approaching happiness; but such a stage of quiescence is rarely observable, and can scarcely be preserved for an indefinite period. One of my earliest recollections of such a couple is when they were sitting in this state of tranquil calm, and forming a very pleasant hand-in-hand mutual [illegible] of their own; but their [illegible] seemed to be granted, as the partnership was shortly afterward dissolved forever, and the lady and gentleman are at present thousands of miles apart, and each belonging to another firm.

It is impossible for a man of business not to sympathize with an eminent physician, who informed his future wife that he had no time for courtship, but that if she would marry him, and be ready on a certain day, he should be happy to meet her at the church and make her his bride.—*Temple Bar.*

FLORENTINE FESTIVITIES.—Fêtes of all descriptions follow each other in rapid succession, and with a brilliancy such as never has been seen or heard of in Florence since the days of the Medici. Besides the usual thirteen theatres always crammed, there are fantastic fairs, pageants, *corsi di beneficenza*, and balls everywhere. The common people dance in the large court of the Uffizi, converted into a hall, and give the amazed foreigners the strange spectacle of a whole population of men dancing together polkas and waltzes without a single woman, for these, like the Sultans of the East, disdain to bestir themselves, and prefer having the dancing done for them by slaves, (in this case the rougher sex.) The *bourgeois* dance in the Casino de Risorti or the Casino di Firenze, the latter established in that extended Palazzo Borghese which is so curious as an attempt—a vain one—at conciliating Florentine *rustica* with French classic, but the interior of which offers in its never-ending suite of rooms the most complete, harmonious, and finished specimen of the *Style Empire* in decoration and furniture. Foreigners and wealthy burghers dance at splendid charity balls given either in the large hall and adjoining picture-gallery of PRINCIPE CORSINI's palace—kindly lent for this purpose by DON TOMMASO CORSINI, the son of Marchese LAJATICO, so well known in England—or in the old-fashioned rooms of the Palazzo Vecchio, finally delivered from the presence of Ministries, Chambers, and bureaux, and restored to the city and its still republican government. And Sala de Cinquecento, Sala de Dugento, Quartiere di Leone X., all adorned by VASARI's hand, are filled with curious travelers and no less curious Florentines longing to see again their dear old halls so long withheld from their real owners. It is but natural that the aristocracy, however, should understand the hint of the Sindaco (Lord Mayor) and the tacit *mot d'ordre* still better than any other class. Who does not know, if it were only from the outside, the old fortress-like palaces of the Florentine patriciate? What is all our northern wealth and luxury compared with the grandeur and sumptuous taste of these glorious dwellings? Many of them—and there are nearly 300—are now cut up, partly inhabited by scores of English and American millionaires, partly occupied by theatres, Protestant churches, or schools. I know one, and by no means one of the largest or most renowned, where the three things exist together, and six well-to-do families besides are comfortably lodged. Many others, however, are still in possession of the descendants of ancient families, their original owners. There is, for instance, Palazzo Stristori, where the young contessine and marchesine dance in the very same rooms where, 340 years ago, the head-quarters of the traitor MALATESTA, who sold the Republic to its mighty enemy, were established. There is Palazzo Torrigiani, where the dancers move about—amid authentic Raphaels, Leonardos, Titians and Lippis worthy of the Louvre or the National Gallery, as if it were a matter of course. Then there is Palazzo Corsini, that masterwork of SILVANI's, and best specimen of later renaissance, so well known to foreigners by its facade which stretches along the Arno, and by its rich gallery, beside many more, which have nearly all been opened four or five times this Winter to receive the three or four hundred persons composing the Florentine society.

Last night it was the turn of Principe Strozzi. Who has left Florence without taking with him the everlasting impression of that huge fortress built toward the close of the fifteenth century by MICHELOZZI and BRUNELLESCHI, with its enormous cyclopean stones and its ponderous marble slab benches placed by BENEDETTO DA MAJANO, its heavy—alas!—unfinished cornices, the work of CRONACA, its iron lanterns by CAPARRA—this choice specimen of Florentine quattrocento, the pattern on which Palazzo Medici (Riccardi) and Palazzo Pitti were constructed? It was this sombre and colossal building, full of gloom and mystery, which opened its gay and fairy-like interior last night to the masks and costumes of Florentine nobility. The times of FILIPPO STROZZI IL GIOVANE seemed to us to have returned when we saw the graceful and amiable Donna ANTONIETTA STROZZI-MAYORGA-RENNI, Principessa di Forano, Duchessa di Bagnolo—clad in the picturesque costume of LUISA STROZZI, the beautiful wife of ALESSANDRO DE' MEDICI, whose melancholy fate is well known throughout the world, wearing on her finger the ring Di Palla Strozzi, and at her side the keys designed by BENVENUTO CELLINI—receiving her guests in these lofty apartments, which, indeed, ought never to be profaned by anything so outrageous as our hideous black tail-coats.

It was a capital idea this ball, serving as it did to illustrate the striking vitality of artistic tradition and instincts still existing in this Tuscan society, for the choice of costume was in most cases peculiarly happy. Historical characters, such as Agnolo and Luna Pandolfini, Caterina Cornaro, Princess Salviati, Maria de' Medici, and Louisa de Lorraine, were among the most prominent, and even foreign tradition had been faithfully preserved in the personification of FRANCIS I., the Duke of GUISE, JANE GREY, &c. In many cases Florentines of the present generation had copied the costume of their illustrious ancestors from portraits hanging in their own galleries painted by VAN DYCK or VELASQUEZ. Such an historical masquerade allowed a bold display of colors, and a richness and splendor utterly at variance with the notions of the day and the so-called "tasteful" costumes in which mild fawn, drab, or gray predominates, and which Paris had contributed for the occasion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ARITHMETIC FOR GIRLS.—The second operation of mankind following upon mutual communication of ideas in either of the three ways mentioned, is computation of interests, or the science of numbers. Therefore, arithmetic is one of the principal branches of instruction. As, until now, woman has been thought incapable of logical methods of procedure in daily life, the manipulation of numbers has always appeared unsuited to her, and arithmetic has been a subject taught her in a most superficial and dry way. But numbers have a meaning; and arithmetic can be made one of the most agreeable and vivifying branches of teaching, even for girls; or, as we should say, particularly for girls. Notwithstanding all the immense mathematical genius in the English nation, the science of measures, either abstract or concrete, has not yet been so formed for beginners that it should stamp upon young people's memory not only methods for various arithmetical operations, but also open their minds to these ideas of comparison of interests which underlie all arithmetical processes. The importance of the study of numbers is as great for woman as for man. As provider for the family and dispenser of the family's income, it is absolutely necessary that a methodical association of notions should exist in woman's brain, and that a logical sequence (how much can be done with a certain amount of monetary means) should result therefrom. Paper arithmetic has been greatly pursued for girls in a most desultory manner, without combination or felicitous application; and mental arithmetic, which develops thought and straightens perceptive faculties, has altogether been left in the shade. To this form we would direct attention, and we would most particularly impress upon those who are inclined to give female education a higher impulse, that the old method of drawing through the four cardinal simple and compound rules, through some examples of practice, through a most desultory way of rule of three—by putting one number in a mysterious manner in one corner, and the others in opposite directions, and finally by attempting a few fractions—is not arithmetic. A great science is that same arithmetic, opening out to the girl's mind visions of reality that may lead her ultimately to comprehend those great operations of nature of which our earth's economy is but a particle. While widening the mind, proper instruction of arithmetic forces upon a girl's attention the value of minutia, the importance of operations by small sums, for which certain representative articles are to be obtained, and the fundamental notions that everything in life has a comparative representative monetary price.—*The Dark Blue.*

ABOUT HAIR.—Red hair, some years ago, was not admired; yet now it is almost as much esteemed as yellow, as barbers—we beg pardon, "crinologists," as they term themselves nowadays—by means of certain "charms," can produce upon it a beautiful golden yellowish sheen, that "out-yellows yellow itself." Red hair was always an object of aversion among the ancients. Ages before the time of Judas Iscariot red hair was thought a mark of reprobation. Typhon and Nebuchadnezzar are instances of this, the former who acquired it because he deprived his brother of the sceptre of Egypt, and the latter who bore it in expiation of his atrocities. Even the donkey-tribe suffered from this ill-omened visitation, according to the proverb of "wicked as a red ass." Asses of that color were held in such detestation by the Copts, that every year they sacrificed one by hurling it from a high wall. Black hair was not much esteemed by the Romans; but red was detested. Auburn or light brown was thought the most distinguished, as portending intelligence, industry, a peaceful disposition, as well as a great susceptibility to the tender passion. Castor and Pollux had brown hair; so also had Menelaus. The hair most in esteem was such as hung in long curling locks, like that of the unfortunate Absalom. Dares, the historian, states that Achilles and Ajax Telamon had curling locks; such also was the hair of Timon, the Athenian. The Emperor Augustus, we are told, had been favored by nature with such an abundance of long curling locks, that no barber in Rome could produce anything like a successful imitation of it even. If our fair sex make themselves conspicuous by wearing hair from pagan heads, such as Chinese pig-tails, Indian scalps, and Tongataboo chowarries, "worked up" into Brobdignagian chignons, the "lords of creation" score the idea in 1872, though in 1772 the maccaronies, as the exquisites of the time were called, wore a similar adornment to the chignon, only turned upside down, as it were, and the top part was called a "toupee." In the play of the "Modern Husband," we read: "I meet with nothing but a parcel of *toupet* coxcombs who plaster up their brains upon their periwigs"—alluding to the pomatum with which they were covered. "Pig-tails" were in vogue at one time, although we laugh at the Celestials of the "flowery kingdom" for wearing them now. In 1772 nothing was thought of a man without that appurtenance; in 1780 the tail was unraveled and hung loose; then was tied and turned up in a knot behind; and toward the end of the century, wigs *et id hoc* went out of fashion.—*Belgravia.*

THE HOMES OF TWO FAMOUS MEN.—At No. 47 Leicester-square, on the west side, (from 1761 to his death in 1792,) lived Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS. The great painter led a methodical life: he rose early, breakfasted at nine, entered his studio at ten, examined designs, or touched unfinished portraits till eleven, when the knocker began to resound, and titled people to rustle in; he painted till four, then dressed, and gave the evening to society. His beaming spectacles and his ear-trumpet were to be seen often at the club and theatre of those days, and the owner of them was always welcome. Dr. JOHNSON, GOLDSMITH, WALPOLE, BANKS, STERNE, GIBBON, almost every one celebrated in those days knocked at the door of No. 47.

REYNOLDS' pleasant dinner-parties seem to have partaken somewhat of the picnic character—never knives or glasses enough, bad waiting, but good talk. Every one scrambles for himself, and JOHNSON eats till the veins swell out on his forehead; GOLDSMITH suggests a reply to an axiom of JOHNSON's, and is stared at by BOSWELL; GIBBON talks with learned dignity, and BURKE is more eloquent even than usual. REYNOLDS had his vexations too here, when BARRY's moroseness vexed him, and when grand people returned portraits as bad likenesses, or complained of the color fading. Here he chafed to think of young LAWRENCE setting up in opposition in the same square, or fretted at the preference some people had for ROMNEY. With well-bred sitters he was polite and amiable, but when a rich citizen told him once that the pattern of his lace ruffles was obscurely made out, Sir JOSHUA replied hastily: "That is my manner, Sir, that is my manner;" and when a vain lady displayed her taper hands, he said, calmly: "Madam, I commonly paint my hands from my servants."

Half that busy yet tranquil life of Sir JOSHUA's passed at No. 47, till at last came that sad afternoon, when, finding himself growing blind, he laid down his brush, and said, mournfully, "I know that all things on earth must come to an end, and now I am come to mine."

Nor do we often visit Leicester-square without thinking of the affecting story of REYNOLDS, almost blind, wandering round the rails, seeking for a pet canary of his that had strayed.

HOGARTH lived at the east side of the square, nearly at the south end. In his time, a cork gilt head stood over the door. There the little man, with the full round forehead and the firm mouth, painted all his great pictures; and there, in dreams, the hideous "Idle Apprentice" and the handsome good one, the "Rake," the hangman, the madmen, the thieves, and all the odd people whom he painted, visited him. From this spot HOGARTH sallied to see the "Rake" married to the rich old maid at Marylebone Church, and to the Adam and Eve to see the "Guards" stagger by to Finchley. From here he set out for his walk to the quiet New River and to Southwark Fair, with all its noise and merry clamor. From Covent Garden brawls, carefully noted by him, and from executions at Tyburn, HOGARTH returned to this square, to think over his pictures. It is difficult to imagine that such nightmare figures as Tom Idle and the wretches of Gin Lane did not perpetually haunt the painter, but we suppose he exorcised them by thoughts of the pleasant faces he could paint when he liked. The pretty actress the rustics are staring at in the Southwark Fair, the compassionate girl who saves the Rake from arrest, are specimens of HOGARTH in his happier and more innocent moods. His terrible power of satire, his honest hatred of what is evil, enabled HOGARTH to brand more rascals than even POPE, yet without the poet's personal malice.

In Leicester-square this great satirist spent his busy middle life, close to where, in youth, he had been apprenticed to GAMBLE, the silver-smith. He had worked hard before he drew that last sketch, which he called the "End of All Things," adding to a series of worn-out and broken things a shattered palette, emblematical of his approaching death.—*All the Year Round.*

LUMBERING IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.—In a forest land like this, it is unnecessary to say that lumbering is carried on largely in the Winter. Although the trade has depreciated much in the last few years, the people cannot give it up; the farmers have no other employment in Winter. So a few words about the lumberer and his doings. He is so naturally associated with the woods, that any attempted description of wood life would be incomplete without him. I have traversed most of the woods and rivers of New-Brunswick, and have never yet found a place, however remote, without traces of his industry. Like the tree-chopping animal of the country—the beaver—he leaves his mark behind him. With the first fall of snow he hies into the woods, and remains there till the Spring; then he takes his logs down the rivers, and for a brief period the towns are inundated with these sailors of the woods. They go in gangs of from six or eight men up to twenty. They build log camps for themselves and their horses, and make their own roads. Each camp has a main or "portage road," in which provisions are portaged sometimes from as great a distance as twenty or thirty miles, and this gives full employment to one team when the gang is large. They breakfast in the woods before daybreak, dine about ten or eleven, have a bite at two or three o'clock, supper at six, and a "lunch" before they turn in—not bad living. And at any hour of the day or night that a stranger happens to visit them, on go the kettle and frying-pan, and he is treated to the best they can give him; for their hospitality is unbounded, sometimes embarrassing. Once or twice, traveling in the lumber woods, I have had occasion to call in at eight or ten camps in the course of the day, and at every one of them I have been actually compelled to partake of a dinner, a luncheon, or a bite. In a camp of twenty men the division of labor is as follows: The boss; the cook—who has no sinecure; the teamster and the teamster's assistant—the latter functionary is sometimes called "the teamster's devil," and their joint work is to tend their team, and haul logs from the stump to the river bank; five broad axmen, who square the logs; the head swamper—*i. e.*, road-maker—and five or six assistants, and four or five fellers of trees. Their wages vary from $25 to $15 a month, with food; the cook, teamster, and broad axmen receiving the highest rates. Their wages, when looked into, are not so high as they might appear on paper, for it frequently happens that they only receive a certain portion in cash, the balance being made up in goods, clothes, &c., at high prices, from the stores of their employers. The horses are hard-worked, having often to haul the logs a distance of four or five miles; they are fed mainly on oats, hay being expensive to portage, and they do not last very long in the lumber woods. The woods lumbered are the pine and the spruce: the former is in the greatest request, and the best of it has been picked out. Flour, pork, tea and molasses form the staple of the lumberman's diet.

The lumberer's Sunday dish is a "Bang-Billy," by no means an unpalatable morsel let me observe, but the havoc it must make with the digestive organs of ordinary people is terrible to contemplate. Its sole ingredients are flour, fat pork, and molasses. As for tea, no one in the woods ever thinks he has a "square meal" without it; and when real tea is not to be got, spruce, raspberry bushes, Labrador plant, tea plant, anything in fact, is used as a substitute; but hot, brownish-colored water is a *sine qua non*.—*Once a Week.*

STERNDALE BENNETT'S COMPOSITIONS.—Soon after his return from Germany and his establishment in London, WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT brought out his overtures, the "Nayades" and "Wood Nymphs," well known at Leipsic by its German title, "Waldnymphe," and afterward that which he had entitled "Parisina," previously to his leaving England. These orchestral preludes contain many elegant and original specimens of part-writing, and fully confirm MENDELSSOHN's judgment respecting their merit. After producing these compositions, he gave his attention almost exclusively to tuition, and has rarely devoted himself to the higher department of his profession, except when any special occasion has called for the exercise of his powers.

Independently, however, of his high standing as a London musician, and till within the last three or four years as the conductor of the Philharmonic Society, WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT also holds the highly honorable office of Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge. To this professorship he was unanimously elected in 1856, upon the death of Dr. WALMSLEY. The duties which devolve upon him in this office are not, however, onerous, being chiefly confined to the examination of exercises for musical degrees, and to conducting two or three concerts during the Winter and Spring terms.

Of late years, with the exception of the cantatas written to order—the "May Queen" for Leeds; that for the opening of the great International exhibition of 1862; the fantasia-overture, "Paradise and the Peri," for the jubilee concert of the Philharmonic Society; and his Ode for the installation of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge—the last three works all thrown off in 1862—WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT has published nothing of note.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

GEORGES SAND'S LITERARY DEBUT.—She offered her article to the editor, who replied that his supply of matter was sufficient, and that he had no room for the work of outsiders; but, remarking something noble in her mien and accent, and something extraordinary in the depth of her eye, he bade her leave the article for him to examine. It proved detestable, he avowed to his friend; but, after canceling several passages, and adding others, he published it in a totally modified form. Three days afterward, the importunate beauty returned to the charge with a second article, which was worth still less than the former one. The accommodating editor published it; but his patience was limited—he refused the third. The fair authoress again presented herself at the office. We will let the editor give his own account of what passed between them: "'Madame,' said I to our lady from the country, with that frankness which characterizes me, and at the risk even of wounding her self-love, 'I declare to you that your two articles have produced a sad effect. I counsel you, then, to renounce a profession which, besides, affords a very poor maintenance even for writers endowed with incontestable talent.' 'Well, then,' answered our lady, resignedly, 'I understand painting; I will make pictures.' 'Painting!' cried the editor, 'that is even worse than letters. Write a novel, madame; I believe that you will succeed.'" And so journalism was renounced.

On the lady's return from the newspaper office, the two in the garret put their heads together, and the result was that they both set to work, and produced between them a romance, to which they gave the title of *Rose et Blanche; ou, la Religieuse et la Comédienne*. It may be easily imagined from this title that some of the lady's experiences in the aristocratic seminary were utilized. They were, indeed, made the subject of a caustic sketch. The manuscript was taken to the kind editor of the *Figaro*, who read it, and deemed it worth printing. He even took some trouble to look out a publisher for it, and shortly afterward the novel made its appearance in the world. As to the author's name, which should appear on the title-page, there had been a little difficulty, Mme. DUDEVANT not wishing her name to appear, and M. SANDEAU being subject to a little hesitation, not wishing his father to become aware of the pursuit in which he was engaged. A happy suggestion was made by the ingenious editor which put an end to the dilemma. He recommended SANDEAU to chop a piece off his name, and so publish the remainder without fear of recognition. The romance consequently appeared bearing the superscription of "Jules Sand." *Rose et Blanche* met with but little success, and, indeed, never came into the sphere of general criticism. A bookseller, however, who was crafty enough to keep one eye open to discover the germs of nascent genius, read the book, and was struck with certain points in it which betokened originality and vigor.—*London Society.*

THE INFLUENCE OF TRAVEL.—Look at the wonderfully genial influence which recent travel has bred between the peoples of England and of America. Eleven years ago the civil war in America began, and the feeling at first was most favorable to the Northern States. Then, in consequence possibly of the action of Capt. WILKES, possibly of the sudden loss of cotton, possibly of the very ill-advised speeches of Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY, the feeling turned against the North, until in 1862-63 it was hard to find a man in society who was not more or less a Southern sympathizer. One band of men, however, were generally sympathizers with the North, and those were the men who had traveled in America. At one time there were only three journals of great note who were on the Northern side, the *Star*, the *Daily News* and the *Spectator*—we can remember no others. Since then the journey to America has become popular, nay fashionable; and look at the change of tone which has been produced by it. Year by year the two nations have been drawing closer and closer to one another; the Americans are proud of us, they always were, but now we are growing proud of them. Some people tell us that in 100 years our coal will be exhausted, and that we shall be an agricultural people of about twenty-five millions. Let it be so, if God wills it, but we shall still look on America with her hundred thousand millions with pride. A knowledge of them, gained by intercommunication, has removed all jealousy; and if they are to be more powerful than ourselves, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are carrying freedom and civilization wherever they go. Every traveler who goes to America brings back a new message of peace. Eleven years ago it was all anger between us, and had it not been for a few cool and wise heads on both sides of the Atlantic we might have been at war. Eleven years ago they would have thrown our money back in our teeth, even if we had offered it. What do we see now? One of their most beautiful cities and one of their fairest provinces

have been ordained by a vocation of God; instantly every Englishman, Scotchman and Irishman worthy of the name flashes to their assistance; they receive our aid without the smallest scruple or remorse, and thank us in terms which we, at all events, shall never forget, paying us ten times over in sheer good-will. The amount we are sending to Chicago and Michigan is very small; it is not half enough as present; but the two nations know one another now as well that the will is taken for the deed, and they thank us as terms which warm the heart of every true man making us. Why is this? Because we have got to understand one another by circulating in one another's countries, and by finding out that we both want the same things—peace, freedom and sound government.—*Henry Kingsley, in Tinsley's Magazine.*

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF MENDELSSOHN.—Prof. ZELTER, with whom FELIX studied counterpoint, was his most eager auditor, and at the same time his most severe censor. More than once after the performance I myself have heard ZELTER call out in a loud voice to his pupil that several alterations were necessary, whereupon, without saying a word, FELIX would quietly fold up the score, and before the next Sunday he would go over it, and then play the composition with the desired corrections. In those rooms also, before the family removed to Leipziger Strasse, a three act comic opera was performed, all the characters being apportioned and the dialogue read out at the piano. The libretto for "The Uncle from Boston" was written by a young physician, Dr. CASPAR, who afterward became a famous man. Every one who came in contact with him had something to relate of his wit, and I remember even now HOLTEI telling me, when I was at Riga, of the sparkling witty farewell speech addressed by CASPAR to the Councillor NEUMANN on the removal of the latter as Postmaster-General from Berlin to Tilsit. He finished with "Depart, and the peace of Tilsit be with you!"

Although the musical compositions of this "American Uncle" pleased all the parties connected with it extremely, the subject of it was, nevertheless, very weak. DEVRIENT, and his *Agnes*, THERESE SCHLESINGER, JOHANNA ZIMMERMANN, the Drs. ANDRIESSEN and DITTMAR, all took part in this opera. I was also a chorus-singer in it, and from one circumstance this evening will never be forgotten by me. When the opera was finished, there were the regular slices of bread and butter, with the usual addition of anchovies, cold meat, cheese, &c. EDWARD RIETZ and myself were enjoying our portion, when FELIX, who had left the room for a time, came to thank all the singers personally, stopped before us to ask how we were faring in the way of refreshment. I showed him my share of the spoil.

"And which do you consider your *dur?*" (the leading, principal subject,) he asked; "and which is your *comes?*" (the secondary theme.)

"Well, of course, I consider my bread and butter my *dur*."

"Oh, no," said he, "a guest must always regard his bread and butter as only the *comes*."

Just as he had uttered this little sally, ZELTER's voice resounded through the room:

"FELIX, come here."

The old gentleman stood in the middle of the room with a brimming glass in his hand, and while every one was listening intently, he said: "FELIX, you have hitherto only been an apprentice; from today you are an assistant, and new work on till you become a master."

Therewith he gave him a tap on the cheek, as if he were dubbing him a knight, and then the whole party pressed forward to congratulate the delighted and astonished pupil, as well as FELIX, who pressed his old master's hand warmly more than once. This is one of those scenes that can never be effaced from one's memory.—*Temple Bar.*

A SEA-LION ROOKERY ON THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.—It was near the end of May, 1859, when we arrived; and, soon after, the rookeries of clapmatches, which were scattered around the island, began to augment, and large numbers of the huge males made their appearance, belching forth their sharp, ugly howls, and leaping out of, or darting through, the water with surprising velocity, and frequently diving outside the rollers, the next moment emerging from the Stearns breakers, and waddling on the beaches, with seeming effort, climbing some kelp fringed rock to doze in the scorching sunbeams, while others would lie sleeping or playing among the beds of seaweed, with their heads and outstretched limbs above the surface. But a few days elapsed before a general contention began for the mastery of the different rookeries, and the victims of the bloody encounters were to be seen on all sides of the island, with torn lips, or mutilated limbs and gashed sides; while, now and then, an unfortunate creature would be met with, mauna an eye, or with the orb turned out of its socket, together with other wounds presenting a ghastly appearance. As the time of "hauling up" drew near, the island became one mass of animation; every beach, rock, and cliff, where a seal could find a foothold, became its resting-place; while a countless herd of old males capped the summit, and the united clamorings of the vast assemblage could be heard, in a calm day, for miles at sea. The south side of the island is high and precipitous, with a projecting ledge hardly perceptible from the beach below, upon which one immense lion managed to climb, and there remained for several successive days, till the moment was over. How he ascended, or in what manner he retired to the water, was a mystery to our numerous ship's crew, as he came and went in the night; for "Old Gray"—as named by the sailors—was closely watched in his elevated position during the time the men were engaged at their work on shore.—*The Overland Monthly.*

THE EARLY LIFE OF STERNDALE BENNETT.—The early career of this eminent musical composer, like that of many others of his countrymen in science, art, and commerce, was of a chequered character. Born in 1816, at Sheffield in Yorkshire, he had the misfortune to lose not only his father—ROBERT BENNETT, a musician of more than average ability, and the organist of the parish church of that town—but his mother also, at so early an age that he has scarcely any recollection of them. Not very long after this severe loss—indeed, while he was only three years old—he was taken charge of by his grandfather, JOHN BENNETT, who held the appointment of vicar choral, or lay clerk, in King's College, Cambridge. Having discerned the dawning of musical genius in his interesting protégé, and with a view to make the acquirement of its theory and practice a means for the future livelihood of the somewhat precocious boy, JOHN BENNETT entered him as a chorister of his own college when he had reached his eighth year, the age at which boys are usually admitted into cathedral and collegiate choirs—those nurseries of musical, as they ought also to be, agreeably to the statutes of founders and benefactors, but which they now are not, of classical education. Here WM. STERNDALE BENNETT'S progress was so rapid, and his talent so obvious, that he attracted the attention of Rev. W. F. HAMILTON, a member of Peter House, and speedily secured his patronage. This gentleman, being persuaded that the gifted chorister of King's could have no chance of rising to future eminence if he remained merely as a singing-boy in the choir of that College, neglected as to his musical as far than as to his ordinary education, made interest with the authorities of the Royal Academy of Music, then but recently established in Hanover-square, London, who admitted him into that institution at the earliest moment the rules permitted—ten years of age—and forthwith took charge of his education. In entering this musical seminary it is customary for a pupil to make choice of the instrument which he purposes to adopt as his specialty in after-life. This choice, however, not precluding the possibility of change at some future time, WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT, after a short time, gave up the violin as his instrument, and finally abandoned it for the pianoforte. The proficiency of his first selection was, however, of considerable service to him in the pursuit of his studies, since it not only gave him a superior insight into the modes of writing for stringed instruments, but enabled him, by the correct judgment of the ear, to decide at once as to the key-note of any chord, and even of any single note, which might be struck. This peculiarity is found possessed by violin players in a much more decided degree than by those of any other instrument; and it needs no elaborate proof to indicate how highly important and advantageous the acquirements of such a faculty must be to any musician who makes its cultivation his study and pursuit.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

FOREIGN MAIL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Transfer of the Government—Plans of the Military—Disquieting Signs—The Monarchical Parties—A Monarchical Effort—Arrests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 16, 1872.

Rumors of important changes in the Government are again in circulation, in a private way, and while I am not able to guarantee the exactitude of any of them, I am perfectly able to declare that very serious difficulties do exist, and that every plausible effort is being made to settle them before they come to the ear of the general public. Eighteen months ago, if the people had heard what was told me yesterday, they would have made a demonstration against the Government, or some kind of a manifestation to express disapprobation of something they knew nothing about. The sole idea in such manifestations is, "the Government is in trouble therefore, it is a good time to overthrow it," and not one in a thousand would pause to think why it was desirable to overthrow it, or what would be put in its place. A spirit of pure destructiveness seems to be the sole animating sentiment in such moments of crisis, and it is against this spirit that the Government is trying to take precautions at this moment. A force of five and twenty thousand men were marched to the environs under the pretext of holding a review—which was never held—and the city regiments were changed from caserne to caserne in order to show bodies of troops in the streets, and to let the people hear once more the sounds of the trumpet and the drum. Patrols of cavalry were frequently seen in the faubourgs, and two or three batteries of artillery were sent out of their way to march along the boulevards from the Madeleine to the Place Bastile. Yet at this time there is not even a suspicion of a conspiracy to put upon the Imperialists, and beyond this discovery of a large quantity of powder and the secret shooting of a score or so of soldiers, there was no evidence that the insurgent element is at work. The truth is that the Government woke to the consciousness that it was sleeping upon a volcano. The *ouvriers*, ground down to the lowest depths of poverty by the high prices of the necessaries of life, are once more listening to the siren voice of evil, and are ranging themselves under the banner of the International. In the country districts the Prefects have found sections of the organisation in full working order, with a Secretary appointed in London, who has the power of administering the oaths of the Society and of granting cards of membership. Some worthless men ran away from Toulouse, and at Limoges were seen by a *mouchard* to display their cards, and they were at once taken in hand by the section, liberally fed and housed during their stay, and given funds for the continuance of their journey. They were watched at another place, where the same sort of Freemasonry was continued. One can readily see what a temptation this is to the men who do not care to work, and who like nothing better than to travel at the expense of honest workmen, and to the insurrectional propaganda. It was the tracing of these men to the section of Paris which led to the discovery of a retreat where a quantity of powder was hidden, and to the capture of invoices, which showed that a still larger quantity was about to cross the Belgian frontier. More than six months ago the Minister of the Interior confessed that 150,000 Chassepots were still missing, and were supposed to be concealed in Paris.

DISQUIETING SIGNS.

The strength of the Government and the judicious display of troops is sufficient to keep this class in check so long as there is no difficulty, but when a cloud began to arise at Versailles, it was thought necessary to take measures of justification before the troubles of the Government were known. A dozen difficulties seem to have culminated all at once. The election of M. ROUHER, and by such a majority, gave rise to a feeling of despair. Even at Lyons, where the soldiers were supposed to be perfectly under control, morally as well as physically, M. ROUHER received 141 votes to 5 given to his two opponents. At Courbevoie, Antonli and at the forts, M. POZZO DI BORGO and M. SAVELLI received one vote each only, and all the rest were given to M. ROUHER. The effect of this upon the public mind has been very great, and no better evidence is needed than that offered by M. CONTI's funeral, which I left a few moments ago. I saw men there who have been very bitter against the Empire, who have often enough called the Ex-Emperor *Badinguet*, joining in the procession or standing on the steps of the church, when they knew full well that the act could have but one interpretation. There is a belief that M. ROUHER will take the lead of a party upon the Free-trade Platform, and that he will defeat M. THIERS, if not in the first encounter, at least before many days. And what then? Every one believes that M. THIERS will once more throw the power out of the window, careless where it may fall, and that the Government will then fall into military hands. Indeed, it has been stated recently that MCMAHON has already accepted the Vice-Presidence, and that he is ready to take charge of the power the moment M. THIERS retires, with the understanding that there is to be an immediate appeal to the people. Supposing that MCMAHON has no personal ambition to rule, one can see the end of such a step, and easily comprehend why a number of gentlemen are now trying to "hedge."

THE MONARCHICAL PARTIES.

The Monarchical parties are greatly alarmed and, I believe, simply because of MACMAHON's acceptance of their proposition. As he had declined before, it was expected that he would decline again, and M. GREVY having declared that he would accept only on condition that the Republic was declared permanent, the Duc D'AUMALE was to have been proposed. It was seen that a crisis was imminent. It might be avoided, but there was a general feeling that it was approaching, and today men "feel it in their bones," or have a kind of presentiment of it like that which precedes a great and distant battle. Both Orleanists and Legitimists were convinced that all would be speedily lost unless they came to some kind of union. Owing to the stiff back of HENRY V. there was no hope of a union, and an agreement between the Comte DE PARIS and his cousin, the Duc DE BORDEAUX, but the manager of the case made many Legitimists "free" upon D'AUMALE for the Vice-Presidence after MAC MAHON should have declined. Hence an address to HENRY V. was drawn up, regretting his decision with respect to the flag, and telling him that while Legitimists and in favor of the legitimate monarchy, they could not think of aiding him in setting up a Bourbon throne, nor could they lend their names even to the heir of HENRY IV. unless he would agree to a constitutional monarchy and to a parliamentary Government. This address is now signed by seventy-one members, a few Legitimists still hesitating over it, believing it to be an "Orleanist trick." I wish I could indicate to you the air of scorn with which those two words are often pronounced by a Marquis of the old régime, whose ancestor was a loyal subject and friend of the Bourbons and a determined hater of the Orleans family. Whenever a true blue Legitimist wishes to express contempt of a project he calls it an "Orleanist trick," and the Marquis who used the words to me yesterday asserted, in rather stronger language than I can use, that he "would hang Turquin back to the Tuileries before giving those Orleans a single vote." But M. MAC MAHON did not refuse this time, and there rose a rumor immediately upon his tacit acceptance that he had been induced to say yes by a "very high personage," and that the *Figaro*, which hinted at all this in a way to be understood by few, had suddenly turned Bonapartist.

A BONAPARTIST REACTION.

I am sensible that I have not made all this as clear as I desired; but there are so many shades and so many different interests concerned, that it is hard to group them. But I trust that the aim is apparent, and that the end of the argument, based upon such facts as these, will be readily seen. There is a decided Bonapartist reaction going on, and some much practical reaction also, and this reaction is in favor of the Prince Imperial. The Comte DE PARIS and his family are quite out of the question, and the part of M. THIERS. He now makes great efforts to be Epicurean. The Comtesse DE CHIMY was persuaded to retain her portfolio of War, at Geneva, as M. LEON SAY had resigned after M. CASIMIR PERIER and the Duc DE BROGLIE asked to be relieved from Lucon, it would look too much like rats deserting a falling house. He was allowed to have his own way in the case of Gen. LE-BARBIER, and with respect to two military bills, M. LEON SAY was promised the fullest liberty of action, and even allowed to attack the financial policy of the Government; it he desired to do so in the interests of free trade. M. GOULARD was made a Minister, not because he had any special claims, but to please the Centre Party. It was the only possible way of pleasing that party in its desire to delay the appointment of an ambassador to the Italian Court, without offending Victor EMMANUEL, and he was appointed for no other reason. M. JULES LEVEON gave up completely his educational bill, and it was presented in the form that Mgr. DUPANLOUP desired. These are among the many concessions made for the purpose of calming party strife, and to avoid the threatened outbreak which bade fair to rouse the dormant spirit of revolution in the insurrectionary quarters. M. THIERS is a remarkably clever man and he knows the weaknesses and foibles of his country men. He may succeed in getting over this crisis without any open rupture, but it is yet doubtful. The whole Chamber is frightened and astounded at the attitude of MCMAHON, and at the ready acceptance of a military ruler—or the idea of having one—by the people and the Press. But after all, is anything else possible? To paraphrase Sergeant BALLANTINE, no decree of the Assembly can guarantee the life of M. THIERS, and for almost the first time, Frenchmen are thinking seriously of what might happen if he were to die. Considering the weakness of the Orleanists, and the impossible attitude of HENRY V., there are very few who are willing to deny that the result would be the reappearance of BONAPARTE or the Commune. MCMAHON is the temporary breakwater; but, having to choose between these two, all but those irrevocably compromised *vis-à-vis* the Empire would choose the former. Meanwhile photographs of NAPOLEON III. reading a book with his fine head resting upon one hand, and with the red ribbon of a Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur in his button-hole, are for sale in every shop, while pictures of the Empress and of the frank and good-natured looking young Prince have appeared by hundreds. All of these had disappeared after the last reaction, and their reappearance indicates in a way a new change of public feeling. ASHBY.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Trouble with the Hooks—A Judicial Scandal—The Ballot Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872.

While a military expedition is giving what Pasha BAKER would call "a lesson" to the hill tribes of Loobai, the Kookas have also been giving trouble in the Punjaub. The Kookas are a fanatical sect of Hindoos, who not long since attacked and murdered a number of Mohammedan butchers. This outbreak was quickly suppressed and sharply punished, but the effect of the punishment appears to have soon passed away, for in the middle of January the Kookas of Loodiana, attacked a British fort. A body of troops was sent after them from the camp at Delhi, and they were promptly dispersed, many being shot down or captured. The leader of the sect, RAM SING, and several Kooka chiefs, have been arrested. The founder of the sect died in 1863, and RAM SING, a carpenter, was then elected in his stead, and has brought over many converts, and enforced great vigor and spirit into the movement. Its principal adherents are Hindoos and Sikhs of the lower orders, laborers, mechanics, carriers, and peasants. The insignia are a woolen rosary, an untwisted turban, and a staff; and every convert is also required to carry a knife and a small ax. The doctrines of the sect proclaim the unity of God, forbid idolatry, ignore caste, and prescribe meekness and resignation. "Be meek, bear harsh sayings, always hide your good deeds, continually repeat God, God, God; do not eat flesh or drink spirits; continue always in the fear of God." These are some passages from a kind of Bull circulated a few years ago. It has, however, been suspected that religion was only a cloak for a political organization. For four years RAM SING was kept under surveillance in his village, but nothing could be made out against him. He was released, and his own conduct has since been apparently excellent. The conclusion I am disposed to come to is that we must expect to be troubled with isolated and petty outbreaks from time to time, that these will be annoying rather than dangerous, and that one guarantee against a wide conspiracy is that we are now, to borrow a phrase from France, the Government which divides the native population least. Besides, the education of the people, while it is a danger on one side, is a bulwark on the other, and time is on our side.

A JUDICIAL SCANDAL.

What has been called "the Collier scandal" is still making some stir, complicated as it has been by the Ewelme scandal. Sir ROBERT COLLIER, the late Attorney-General, and besides a common law Judge, as a matter of form, in order to qualify him for a seat in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, he went through the farce of sitting on the Bench for a day or two, and was then promoted to the higher office. Again, the rectory of Ewelme is by act of Parliament attached to the University of Oxford; but Mr. GLADSTONE, to spite the constituents who had rejected him, gave it to a member of the University of Cambridge, who, by his advice, procured a nominal connection with Oxford in order to bring himself colorably within the law. It is said, very naturally, that these transactions are not straightforward dealings, and that they show a marked taste for the evasion of statute law. A vote of censure for the Collier appointment was moved by Lord STANHOPE (the historian of Queen ANNE's reign and author of the *Life of Pitt*) and lost by the casting vote of the Lord Chancellor in his own favor. The debate was rather a stormy one, and showed that when the gods have a mind they can sling each other as well as the commonest of us. "There are two ways," said Lord SALISBURY, "of doing business; you may do it as between friends and honorable men, or you may do it as it is done between attorneys of the lowest class;" and he left no room for doubt as to his opinion that the Lord Chancellor and Mr. GLADSTONE had chosen the latter course. The Duke of ARGYLL, expecting a vote against the Government, was especially furious. He protested against "the raiding the shield accusation" that had been staged by the Lord Chief-Justice, and stigmatized his letter as "clap-trap rubbish." Lord WESTBURY did not fail to contribute his drop or two of vitriol to the controversy. The Lord Chancellor, he said, had conferred a fraudulent misuse of an act of Parliament, and the letter of Justice WILLES, a common law Judge who had defended the appointment, showed how low and degraded were apt to be the justice of the Courts of law as compared with the exalted and sublime character of Courts of equity, and how much need there was of an improvement in legal education. The same question is to be raised in the House of Commons on Monday, when Sir BERNPHAL HARDY will throw his shield over the Premier. It is expected that the Lord Chancellor will soon resign, and Sir HOUNDELL will succeed him.

THE BALLOT BILL.

It is certain that the Ballot bill, in one shape or another, will be passed this year. It is going smoothly through the House of Commons, and the Lords have now no alternative but to pass it, though they may try to amend a section of the voting in the event of criminal proceedings being taken.

Mr. DOWSE, the Irish Attorney-General, expressed the debate on Thursday with a decided Bonapartist enthusiasm in Ireland—one perhaps a very remote subject. It had been suggested, he said, that a vote was a trust, but if he had given that idea a moment's thought, he might have then arrived at the conclusion that it was nothing of the kind. The vote was a property, and he might do what he pleased with his own property. The speech was received with cheers, and Mr. DOWSE was congratulated on it by many of his colleagues. Mr. DISRAELI, however, in his quiet way, gave the speech a good deal of quiet, but very effective, ridicule. He said that he had known instances of intoxication by a glass of water, of a lawyer on a client, by a doctor on a patient, but by a patient on a doctor. He had known half a commissioner leave three pounds on and set up another piece of wisdom on account of his vote; thus depriving him of a considerable part of his income. F. E. J.

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DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

A very fair and comprehensive exhibit of the political outlook in New-Hampshire will be found in another column. The prospects of a Republican triumph are, as will be observed, very encouraging. It will be noted that the only uncertain elements in the calculation are the vote of the Temperance and Labor Reform parties. Any influence which they may exert, however, upon the result of Tuesday's election, will not affect what may be assumed to be the judgment of New-Hampshire on questions of national politics.

A highly seasonable and important piece of legislation—Mr. MOULTON'S Gas Companies' bill—was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday. The act fixes at sixteen candles the minimum illuminating power of all gas manufactured, after the date of its passage, by the chartered companies of this City. It further provides for a minimum water pressure in consumers' meters of not less than nine-tenths of an inch, between half an hour after sunset and 11 P. M. Failure to comply with these provisions is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars. Its other clauses are equally stringent, and equally necessary for the public protection. It is to be hoped that the bill will pass into law without further modification. It will then be the fault of gas consumers if they do not associate for the purpose of employing the aid of experts to test the pressure and illuminating power of their gas, and to see, generally, that the provisions of the bill are faithfully obeyed.

What the Charter Election Ought to Give Us.

Nothing seems further, at the present moment, from the thoughts of this community, than the necessity of preparing for a City election. Yet only four weeks from next Tuesday, the voting population of New-York will be called upon, in the almost certain event of the passage of the new charter, to participate in one of the most momentous elections of our local history. First, on a general vote, there will be chosen a Mayor to act as chief Executive officer in a reorganized City Government. We cannot hold it in the least degree doubtful that the head of our local administration will be a man of unblemished personal character, of proved ability, and entirely free from questionable political affiliations or corrupt party pledges. Were it possible that, after the revelations of the past eight months, the citizens of New-York should fail to elect such a man, there would be no escape from the conclusion that the party of honesty was in a minority here, and that the people who live by political plunder would continue to rule as long as there was anything left to divide. Assuming, what may safely be considered a certainty, that the Mayor nominated on the Reform ticket will be elected, that would insure us, first, the reappointment of the present Controller, who was the earliest outcome of the Reform movement, and who has furnished the noblest proofs of its true spirit; second, an honest Chairman of the Board of Public Works and the Department of Parks; also, as Second President (the Mayor himself) over the Board of Public Safety, i. e., the Commissioners of Police, Fire, Health and Buildings; then an honest Chairman of the Board of Charities and Correction, and officials of high professional standing and private character in the Law Department; and finally, fifteen irreproachable citizens as Inspectors of Common Schools. In other words the character of five of the chief officials of the City and that of a number of their subordinates will be determined by the character of the people's choice for Mayor.

When we come to estimate the probabilities in regard to the new Board of Aldermen, the problem becomes rather more intricate. Let it be assumed that on one side we shall have the reunited fragments of the Democratic Party placing their nominees in the field, and on the other, the two wings of the Republican Party agreeing on the various Senate districts upon a common "slate." We trust that the Committee of Seventy will be found ready, as they were in November last, to recommend a non-partisan ticket in each district, selected from the best men that either party has to offer, and in the event of no respectable nominations being made, consisting of independent candidates. The best portion of this community has made up its mind that party lines must henceforth be obliterated in Municipal affairs, and that the question to be asked about any candidate is not, is he Republican or Democrat? but, is he honest and capable? The Committee of Seventy is a perfectly non-partisan body, and by its past triumphs, and the high character of its members, it has fairly earned the confidence of the vast majority of respectable citizens. It will be their obvious duty, therefore, as it is their unquestioned right, to submit to the people such Aldermanic nominations as they think fit to be made and likely to win. Let it be roughly estimated that the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy will have as much power in the Senate districts as it had in November last; we should then expect them, under the operation of a cumulative system of voting, to nominate and elect at least twenty-five members out of the forty-five on the Board of Aldermen. This would insure a corresponding preponderance of good men on the various City Boards, and a consequently honest conduct of City affairs. Such a result as this can be achieved under the new charter, but it will require unflagging devotion to the cause of Reform on the part of the people, and carefully matured organization on the part of their trusted advisers.

A Non-Political Police Force.

Between the Tammany tactics of the men in charge of our own Police, and the very dark cloud now resting upon the characters of one or two of the Commissioners, it is difficult to admire either the management or the workings of our system. Especially is this true when we consider the record of preventible and undetected crimes which has latterly filled the columns of the New-York and Brooklyn Press. It will be a change, therefore, to look for a few moments at the system which extends its protection over the lives and property and comfort of three or four million people elsewhere.

The Police District of London and the suburbs embraces an area of 688 square miles, and insures the protection of persons and property to an extent almost equal to the requirements of a small empire. The force consists of a Commissioner and several Assistant Commissioners, 26 Superintendents, 257 Inspectors, 935 Sergeants and 7,922 Constables, aggregating a numerical force of more than 9,150 persons. The Commissioners are men of military education and experience, accustomed to command, and entitled to exact implicit obedience on the part of their subordinates. The organization largely owes its position and efficiency to the executive ability of Col. ROWAN, and the legal knowledge of SIR RICHARD MAYNE. The present commander of the force, Col. HENDERSON, has done much to perfect the military proficiency of the men, and his assistants are somewhat open to the criticism of being devoted rather to the development of the soldierly than the strictly police branch of the system. Be this as it may, the result is a well-ordered, trustworthy body of peaceful soldiers, who are in fact, as well as in name, the guardians of the public, and the upholders of the law. Under the more recent mode of management, crime has diminished perceptibly in London, and of the most dangerous classes of criminals against property the reduction in number has been marked. Thus, the total number of cases of burglary, housebreaking, robbery and larceny, receiving stolen goods and keeping disorderly houses, was but 12,291 in 1870, as compared with 14,258 in 1869. These facts suggest the idea that possibly a little less politics, and a little more attention to the business in hand on the part of our own force, would work no injury to the cause of peace and social morals in our City.

There are twenty divisions in the London Police system, known by alphabetical letters, and usually numbering 450 or 500 men each. The largest division, known as the Stepney or K Division, has 700 members, and the smallest, letter H, numbers less than 300. The Broadway Squad of the force is known as the "Fancy A," and is detailed for palace and Parliament duty, and does the heavy exhibition business on State pageant occasions. There are 601 men in the Fancy A Division, with three Superintendents, thirty-five Inspectors and ninety-seven Sergeants. This, however, is an unusually large proportion of officers; but no special regulation seems to govern this matter. Each division is complete in itself, occupies its assigned district, and neither oversteps its own bounds nor admits intruders except in cases of unusual disturbance.

The entire separation of politics and partisanship in Police affairs in London is in marked contrast with the miserable system in vogue with us. Here, politics is the pivot of the entire system; there, nothing of the sort is known. Members of the Police of London are recruited from a long list of willing applicants, whose main recommendations are character, good constitution, and fair education. Once admitted, their promotion lies, as it were, in their own hands, merit being the only test, although seniority has advantages, and possibly there may be occasional instances of favoritism. But, as a whole, the scheme is the very antipodes of our own. A new recruit is examined by a doctor, put through a course of preparatory instruction, lecturing and drilling, and in due time is sworn in before the Commissioner. He is then entered as a member of the fourth class, and continues his preparatory studies, going out during the day upon patrol duty under the charge of a higher grade constable. After a week or two of such preliminaries, he is assigned to his division, taken to its Station-house, and spends a week or so in doing nothing but looking at whatever turns up. Here he gets a knowledge of routine and regulations under very favorable auspices, for the Station-houses are busy places. After this he is sent out on his beat, and thenceforth has to plod his weary way, otherwise than homeward. He not only has the exact boundaries of his beat prescribed, but he is obliged to visit all parts of it in regular order, and with a particularity which will enable his Sergeant to drop on him at any given moment. Under this arrangement, the Sergeant alone knows just where to find him, and even if people complain that he is never where he is wanted, the libeled patrolman knows to the contrary. There are 108 prominent points in the district whereat policemen are permanently stationed, but, with these exceptions, the members of the force are kept upon a perpetual tramp.

The pay of the force varies according to the class to which the member belongs. Those in the lowest class, the fourth, are paid £1 a week. Then come the third and the second class, and next a reserve second class, and a first reserve, in which latter the pay is £1 7s. 8d. per week, the highest pay a constable can get. From this first reserve the Sergeants are selected. If a constable reaches a Sergeancy, he is paid £1 9s.; if promoted to be a Station Sergeant, he gets £1 18s.; and, if on duty at the chief office, his pay is £2 17s. 9d. Inspectors are paid from £2 8s. 6d. to £3 3s. a week. A Superintendent begins with £4 16s. 3d. a week, but has an increase every year, until the eleventh, when his pay reaches £6 14s. 8d. a week, with a possible per annum bonus of £25, "good service money." The head-quarters of the force are at Scotland Yard, with which all the stations communicate by an underground telegraph, and to which messages and reports are incessantly transmitted. Every three hours a printed list of persons wanted, or of robberies and offenses, is sent from Scotland Yard to all stations. Here, too, the the most expert detectives are stationed, to be ready for service. The detective system, we may observe, does not appear to be under much better or very different regulations in London than among us.

Not to lengthen out this sketch, let us commend to our readers a comparison between the non-political Police force of London, with its permanent and progressively trustworthy features, and the slipshod, uncertain, unreliable character of the system obtaining in our own City and Brooklyn, under HANK SMITH and that ilk. And when the relative economies of the two systems are contrasted, the vast difference in favor of the London plan will easily exhibit itself.

City Architecture.

The letter of the distinguished sculptor, HIRAM POWERS, describing the method of house-building in Florence, which was published in Tuesday's TIMES, deserves the attention of our architects. New-York City architecture, though it has not succeeded in showing the uniform contempt for safety which it has shown for beauty and picturesqueness, is still characterised by a want of solidity and permanence. Our floors for the most part are laid on beams reaching from one wall to another, and the weight borne by them tests in the severest way the strength of the beams and the solidity of the walls. When it is remembered that these beams are usually wooden, and the walls are built with weak and crumbling mortar, we need not wonder that the fall of buildings is so frequent a source of fatal accident. Were the floors laid on the brick arches described by Mr. POWERS, and the walls built with mortar, such as the Florentine masons use, accidents from the falling of floors and the yieldings of walls would be unheard of.

The chief characteristic of our architecture—its primitive and childish want of ideas—is shown, not only in the method by which our floors are laid, but by the outward appearance of our buildings. The child who constructs a card house furnishes the germ of the idea of the flat floor bed of beams set at right angles with the walls, while the front of a brown-stone palace, with its rectangular apertures for doors and windows, is the reproduction of the ideal house which the boy draws on his slate at idle hours. The picturesque is utterly discarded, and the builder has a hostility to shadows quite as great as that which the housewife has toward dirt. RUSKIN broadly asserts that there are no lines in nature—nothing but masses of light and shade. The New-York architect insists that shade, which alone can produce the variety of surface which is inseparable from picturesqueness, is to be absolutely avoided. The public does not share this conviction, if we are to judge by the effect which any structure diversified by shadows produces upon its mind. Half the attention which Mr. GREELEY attracts is due to the laborious care with which he cultivates the effect of light and shade in his personal attire. Starting with a light gray coat as his high light, so to speak, he effects this with ingeniously arranged flying buttresses of wrinkles, which produce the shadows of which he is in search. The dark masses of the right boot are deepened by the shadow from the carefully-crumpled leg of his trousers, which is worn raised in a compact heap in the neighborhood of the knee. The bold arrangement of the knot of his neck-tie just in advance of his ear, produces a shadow which deepens the lines about his mouth, while the fatuitous expedient of swelling his pockets with newspapers, gives to his hips the curved lines of the dome, on which the shifting light plays unequally as he plows his way heavily through the thronged streets of mid-day. That the public turns its head to look at Mr. GREELEY is a matter of general notoriety. This interest is not due to a reverence for the character or achievements of the man, but it is an unconscious tribute to the picturesque, if ungainly result, of his elaborate use of the effects of light and shade in his dress.

The few specimens of fine architecture that we have are universally admired by all classes of the public, while the humor of such buildings as the Park Bank is lost in the popular appreciation of the masses of shadow which the architect, doubtless inadvertently, has produced. The buildings of which the Park Bank is a type plainly originated in a fondness for that broad extravagant burlesque which is the accepted form of peculiarly American humor. Like the professedly prosaic and truthful stories of Artemus Ward, they were made to be laughed at. Such, however, is the potent influence of shadow that the public, ignoring the fun of the building, sees nothing but the shade beneath the comic window-sills, and the soft, black shadows thrown by the humorous portico. The jokes of the architect are forgotten, just as the humor of Artemus Ward fades into pathos when we remember the thickening shadow of death that stood behind him as he made his last jokes on the stage of Egyptian Hall. If our people are pleased with the shadows in such grotesque structures as the Park Bank and exterior Greeley, they would keenly appreciate the efforts of an architect who would build with a love for the picturesque, and would give them shadows instead of flat unmeaning surfaces, reiterated until their sameness is absolutely maddening.

Woman in Modern Literature.

It is an open question still whether woman is to have the ballot and to vote and be voted for in the new times coming, but there can be no question that she is telling as never before in modern society, and that better days for her influence are in store. She is already a great power in literature, and in the number of publications from her pen. If she goes on for the next twenty-five years as she has gone for the last twenty-five years, she will produce as many works as her alleged lord and master, man. It will be certainly one of the most memorable features of this nineteenth century if it shall, in this respect, have an end so different from its beginning. In the year 1801 there was very little of what could be called feminine literature. Mmes. DE SÉVIGNÉ and DE GENLIS were the only conspicuous names in French literature, and the latter had not produced her maturest works, while Mme. DE STAËL had but a limited reputation, and her Corinne and Germany had not seen the light. In England HANNAH MORE was just entering into her theological honors after repenting of her dramatic achievements, and JOANNA BAILLIE had just sent out her first volume of plays, while MARIA EDGEWORTH, although thirty-five years old, was unknown to fame, and JANE AUSTEN had not yet told her somewhat sad experience of love to the world. Then our America had produced no female writer of note, and gave no promise of the thousand names now in our literature. How great the change. Now fully half of the novels that are written are by women, and probably far more than half of the magazine stories, while in natural history, education, biography and religion they are every year giving proof of their ability. Nor are we to estimate their influence upon literature by what they write, for they have become readers as never before, and authors and publishers have a keen eye to what the best of female readers most like. The consequence is a great improvement in refinement and delicacy of taste, for women generally abhor all grossness, especially all coarse treatment of their own sex, all lewdness and profanity. Hence, too, a greater prominence to the sentiment of love in which women so much live and move, while the passion of love, which has always been the staple of romance, has met with a more delicate handling under the influence of a public opinion composed so largely of feminine critics. Our great novelists evidently have felt the presence of this great company of readers, and their masterpieces have owed much of their inspiration to feminine sympathy. If women have not done the great things in literature and art, they have inspired men to do them, and it is hard to name a great work of genius which has not had a woman in the plot of the piece and in the heart of the author.

In fact, a large part of the womanly sensibility of our age has found its aliment in literature, and confided to the favorite author's pages the secrets that once sought relief at the confessional. Dean STANLEY lately said in a sermon in Westminster Abbey for the printers of London, that once architecture was the Press, and told great thoughts to the world in stone, but now the Press was architecture, and is building up the world of ideas and persons. May we not say with equal reason, that once the confessional was the romance, and now the romance is the confessional, where the heart, especially the female heart, tells its secrets, and rests its confidence and receives absolution from the presiding priest or priestess of the literary shrine? Certainly every good novel has a host of devotees under its ministry, and every page of its pathos is apt to be wet with sympathetic tears. Devotees of the coarser kind may find their tastes suited by coarser appeals, and romantic literature, like St. Peter's Church at Rome, has a confessional for every tongue that is spoken among men.

Precisely what influence women are having in authorship, it is not easy to say; but we must look to time to show. Thus far, it is clear that they tend most to deal with persons and particulars, and do not concern themselves much with the abstractions of philosophy or the problems of State. Woman, as such, is intensely personal and individual, and generally thinks of a subject more in its relation to persons than to principles; more with an eye to visible form than with a mind for universal ideas. Hence, she is observer, novelist, annalist, biographer, teacher, poet, painter, sculptor—far more readily than mathematician, mechanic, philosopher, or theologian. She has given us some first-class novels, good poems, pictures, and statues in our time, but no science or philosophy that is of much account in the highest walks of thought.

Women do not readily analyze the objects of perception or the processes of thought. Their minds are synthetic and their senses and affections get the better of their analytic reason. They personify their principles and embody their ideas, and do not like to talk metaphysics or hear it talked or preached. They are not, indeed, wanting in the higher reason, and the best women are full of its illumination, yet they are little given to logic, whether of the deductive or the inductive kind, and they jump or fly intuitively to conclusions, instead of climbing up to them or going down to them on solid steps of logical argument. So the greater part of our bright women are virtually transcendentalists, and while a few men teach the doctrines of idealism, these women follow them, and most of the better feminine literature of our age is of the transcendental school. Sometimes it strays still further from the mark of sober wisdom and sacred faith, and wanders into the vagaries of dreamy pantheism, rejoicing in its grand delirium and its mystical repose.

What effect the advent of the female pen into the field of letters is to have upon the thoughts and habits of society, we are not yet prepared to say; yet it is clear that we have had some new and rare studies of human nature through bright and not always wholly merciful feminine eyes. These have never been shown up so fully and, perhaps, so severely as by the sex to whom man is the most interesting of objects in spite of his frailties, while women have been studied and criticised as never before by authors who can scrutinize female infirmities as keenly as men, without being like men blinded and captivated by the charms that often go with these infirmities.

Plantamour's Comet.

Everybody has heard of SYDNEY SMITH'S *mot* about the earth's central girdle. Some one interested in Arctic discovery complained that a mutual acquaintance, when conversing on the subject, had impatiently cursed the north pole. "There's nothing strange in that," said the witty clergyman, gravely. "Why, do you know, I have even heard him speak disrespectfully of the equator!" This was sad enough, but the measure of obloquy bestowed on Prof. PLANTAMOUR'S comet surpasses even this example of iniquitous levity. The story about this comet, as first given out, was that it was coming straight toward the earth with prodigious velocity, and that it would certainly "collide" therewith on the 12th of next August. There was to be no mistake about this; the affair was to be managed strictly on time. No snow blockade, or any other caprices of nature, were to interfere with the business-like promptitude of this aggressive meteor, which, at 12½ exactly on the day named, was to knock us all into "chaos and old night."

This announcement—there is no use in denying it—was at first received with a general thrill of dissatisfaction. Its effect may be described in stronger terms. *Nature* declares that in England, many weak people have been made positively ill by it; and that a still greater number have been, and are, very much frightened. We have not yet heard of such disastrous effects among ourselves; but this may be because the fell tidings are, as yet, but imperfectly disseminated. When the confident prediction imputed to Prof. PLANTAMOUR is more widely heard of in this country, we take it for granted the news will be no more pleasantly received than elsewhere. All know that death is inevitable; and all agree that misery loves company; but the idea of being knocked out of time, not to say space, in the highly summary fashion contemplated by the coming comet, impresses the imagination disagreeably. It cannot be denied that such an event would be attended by some conveniences. For example, there need be no more squabbling over the Alabama Claims. Mr. GREELEY might cease to afflict his soul about the next Presidency, and might calmly devote himself to what answers at Chappaqua to the Buddhist Nirwana. The conductors of a certain popular magazine might surrender all its pages to "Nebulæ" without fear of overdoing so all-absorbing a subject. The Bulls and Bears of Wall-street might limit their time contracts with the assurance of settling all their "puts" and "calls" on a precisely assignable date. Mr. WALLACK might get up the "Road to Ruin," and travel on it without other novelty, clear up to a final notice to be given on the day of the catastrophe. These considerations, important and valuable as they are, do not, however, strike the common mind as of such immediate moment as that of swift personal annihilation. Hence the prevalent feeling with which the declaration of the meteoric purpose was received must be recorded as one of unequivocal distaste.

That feeling, across the Atlantic at least, has now undergone serious modification. On the authority of philosophers, who talk as if they were cock-sure of the movements of the comets as well as the spheres, it is given out that in any possible event we have no more to fear from the Plantamour monster than from an April shower. In the first place, KEPLER used to say there were as many comets in the sky as fish in the sea; and ARAGO computed the number of those bodies traversing the solar system at seventeen and a half millions. "What follows from this?" asks *Nature*; and replies that comets must be very harmless bodies, since otherwise the earth must long [illegible] even if we do not admit that the earth is as old as the geologists would make it." The vast expansibility of some of these bodies is credited with their comparative harmlessness—since, in common with terrestrial "wind-bags," like Mr. CARL SCHURZ for instance—when their ebullient vaporing is condensed, they come to their proper and exceedingly small size. A remarkable illustration in point is cited as having occurred in 1770. The comet of that year, evidently with malicious intent, got close to Jupiter. It even got entangled among his moons, the diameter of the least of which is but two thousand miles; but those placid orbs continued on their way as if nothing had happened; while the comet deflected, like a billiard ball that strikes a cushion, and totally changed its course. Nor are these the only grounds for comfort. It is asserted that the earth, in 1861, actually passed through a comet. Whether the comet was hurt or not, we are quite sure the earth was not; and, granting the truth of *Nature's* qualitative statement, this assurance is very consolatory.

"Snuffing Out" New-York.

Jersey men happen to be at present in that frame of mind which, we are told in the fable, brought the life of a certain envious frog to a very tragic end. They are not satisfied with having absorbed the wealth and energy of thousands of our citizens who have been driven away by high rents and high taxation, but they now want to totally eclipse New-York by building up a city five times greater in extent, and five times more numerous in population. A few years ago this modest scheme was in part begun. Jersey City then took to its embrace a few suburban towns. Last week one of the leaders of the movement, Mr. ABRAHAM B. WOODRUFF, a lawyer of Paterson, presented a memorial to the Legislature asking for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to investigate and report how far it would be advisable to consolidate in one municipality "all the territory, with its towns and cities, lying between Englewood, in Bergen County, and Elizabeth, in the County of Union, both included." The census of 1870 gives the population of this vast area at 353,974, and shows further that the rate of increase during the past decade was nearly seventy per cent. Taking this as a basis, Mr. WOODRUFF believes that if his scheme is carried out, every inch of ground can be built up, and the population increased to five millions, within a period of thirty years. Any one who knows the nature of the country through which streets and avenues would have to be laid out, can readily appreciate the hugeness, if not the utter impracticability, of the idea.

To the observer of New-Jersey legislation it must be evident that there are other men engaged in this work who are "terribly in earnest." Early in the session, an attempt was made to have a law enacted giving to sea-captains the power to pilot their own vessels into all the harbors of the State. It was intended that the odious New-York pilots should have their wings clipped by this measure, but unluckily it fell through, doubtless owing to a lack of patriotism. Its supporters, however, took courage from the pretentious tone of the amalgamation proposition, and almost immediately afterward introduced a bill in the Senate to "snuff us out" altogether, by causing the lands under the Hudson River, stretching from the Jersey shore, to be reclaimed. Mr. WOODRUFF'S proposal, as we take it, stipulates that the present Jersey City, from its favorable situation for a seaport, shall form the nucleus of the great city of the future. Admitting so much, the land taken from the tide-way would be an important addition to the water-front upon which to build docks, wharves, piers, and warehouses; while it would diminish the surface of our navigable waters to the extent of hundreds of acres. We need not say that New-Jersey can never be allowed to go on at this rate.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Report of the National Banks—Indian Policy of the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Out of forty-eight national banks, in Boston, nineteen are shown to be deficient in their reserves, by their reports of Feb. 27 last. Eight of these were deficient less than $10,000, and none of them very largely below the standard. The average reserve of the entire number of banks is considerably above the required amount. Of the fifty-one New-York banks twenty-four are deficient in their reserve, according to the same report, four of them less than $10,000, and none of them large. The aggregate of the whole, as in Boston, is considerably above what the laws require.

GEN. HOWARD AND THE APACHES.

The instructions to Gen. HOWARD, who has been assigned to duty as Special Indian Commissioner, after detailing the circumstances already published, officially and otherwise relative to the policy of this Government towards the Indian tribes, states that circumstances have recently arisen, creating apprehensions that hostilities may be renewed between the Indians and the military authorities, whereby the policy inaugurated may be defeated, and to prevent this, Gen. HOWARD is, after proceeding to Arizona and New-Mexico, to take such action as in his judgment may be deemed best for the purpose of preserving peace with the Indians in these Territories. There is no change in the desire of this Government as to the means for preserving peace from the expressions in former instructions given on that subject. In addition to previous suggestions, Gen. HOWARD is requested to consider the propriety of inducing the nomadic tribes of Arizona to unite and accept a reservation further east in the Territory of New-Mexico, where they may be more readily reached by the efforts of the Government and by philanthropic citizens, in the work of providing for their physical wants, and with a view to promoting their civilization. The great object of the Government is, first, to preserve peace between the United States and these, as well as all other tribes of Indians; and second, to induce them to abandon their present habits of life, and go upon reservations, and be placed under the influences of education and Christian civilization.

RECEPTION OF THE TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

The Territorial delegates in Congress gave a dinner to-night to the Territorial Committee. The Vice-President and Speaker BLAINE are invited guests.

TREASURY RETURNS.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were:

Coin	$112,412,411
Currency	11,[illegible]
Coin certificates	21,464,000

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the printing division for the week ending today, $610,400; shipments, $615,760; notes shipped, $622,755; the Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes $373,142,750, and for public deposits $15,[illegible]; national bank circulation outstanding this date $331,[illegible]; internal revenue receipts, $294,364; receipts for the month, $6,[illegible]; for the fiscal year to date, $96,[illegible].

EUROPEAN ART GOSSIP.

High Prices in Paris—Three Valuable Pictures—Important Sales—The Annual Exhibition—A Second Jury of Examination—Manet and Courbet—Bernard Palissy's Dwelling.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 18, 1872.

Notwithstanding the number of pictures and objects of art offered for sale at present, never have the high prices been obtained that are received this year; money is asked for this charity or that; contributions to liquidate the debt of the country. Landlords complain that their rents remain unpaid, tenants proclaim the impossibility of obtaining money, and yet the theatres were never more crowded, the Bois more filled with elegant equipages, and the public auctions more peopled with amateurs. There was a time when the taste for pictures and curiosities was confined to a small number of art-lovers; it has become fashionable among the richer classes, and the English and American capitalists have greatly contributed to the elevation of prices. The natural result of the movement is that the love of art has developed into speculation among collectors, who have collections of the modern school, which is the public's favorite at present, and that they cannot resist the temptation of realizing large profits. The last sensation at the Government auction-rooms has been the sale of thirty-four pictures, belonging to Mr. A., a celebrated lawyer, and Mr. G., a well-known manufacturer. Most attention was attracted by three pictures of Mr. A.'s, the sale of which secured the sum of 90,000 francs. These three pictures are "Un Soldat Marocain," one of the last works of the celebrated painter, REGNAULT; "Une Ophélie," by DELACROIX, and a splendid Troyon, representing animals about a pond. "Un Soldat Marocain," by REGNAULT, which was started at 10,000 francs, went up quickly, a thousand francs a bid, until it reached 24,000 francs, when it was knocked down to a friend of the painter. The "Ophélie" was bid off for 15,500 francs, and the Troyon for 25,500 francs. Another picture of DELACROIX, an interior of an Arab stable, sold for 17,000 francs, and a very pretty Meissonier, representing a *vidette*, for 10,500 francs. It had been calculated that each square centimetre of this picture sold for 100 francs ($20). Who will ask to buy pictures by measure after this? The whole sale amounted to 166,115 francs. Other important sales are announced for this month and next, which cannot fail to create a lively interest. Among the most interesting will be that of the collection of Baron MICHEL D'ESTERHAIGNE, composed of modern masters. The collection by FATURNA is inclusive of the celebrated picture of LEOPOLD ROBERT, "The Fisherman of the Adriatic," which created such a furor thirty years ago. The Pereire collection and the Barothet collection are also notable.

"LE SALON."

The "Salon," the annual exhibition of works of living artists, is announced, as usual, for the 1st of May. Following the published rules of the exhibition is this postscript:

"The occupation of the Industrial Palace by the Minister of Finance limits the space to be placed at the disposition of the Minister of the exhibition of 1872, and will reduce to one-half the number of works to be admitted. The Administration hereby notifies the foreign and French artists that it will be obliged to limit the number of works which may be admitted by the jury; that is to say, the works, after passing the jury of acceptance, will be subject to a second or hanging committee."

All this is at present the principal topic of discussion in the studios, and many a rumor is afloat as to the intention of this second jury. Some say all German artists are to be refused, while others that all foreigners will receive the cold shoulder, the last report probably growing out of article 6.

"The electors of the jury shall be limited to French artists who have received either a medal or the prize of Rome."

All easel pictures are to be placed upon the line! Let us hope there will be some large canvases to fill the immense spaces above! The works of an artist, having received a medal in former years, are exempt from the examination of the jury which this year will sit in judgment on the works of all. At the last annual exhibition, which was in 1870, there were 5,434 works exhibited, composed of painting, sculpture, engraving, &c. This year we are to have half that number. If selected conscientiously and without favor, there will, even now, be enough to please and satisfy the public.

THE PAINTER MANET.

The windows of DURAND-RUEL are at present encumbered by paintings by MANET. Who is MANET? All those who have seen will never forget his "Venus with the Black Cat," exhibited in 1865, or the group on the balcony in the Salon of 1869. MANET has always had a certain success, and the reputation of painting the most astonishingly bad pictures admitted to the Salon. But accidents will happen, and DURAND-RUEL exhibits one painting of a moonlight at Dieppe which is fine in effect, with plenty of black, with white danks here and there, and with a round, round moon.

COURBET'S REAPPEARANCE.

COURBET, who has been in "retirement," will appear before the public next month. The prophecies as to the enormous prices his pictures would realize have not been fulfilled. It has been estimated that it will cost four hundred thousand francs to restore the Column Vendôme, and COURBET, who was condemned as the instigator of its destruction, pays five hundred francs fine.

THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

At last they have commenced to remove all the eagle decorations of the new opera-house. It has been suggested to allow them to remain, and to place upon the beak of each a pair of gilded spectacles to represent the present reign.

BERNARD PALISSY'S DWELLING.

The medallion of BERNARD DE PALISSY, *ouvrier en l'art de la terre*, which many will remember set in the front of a house in the Rue de Dragon, has lately disappeared. One of the Paris journals gives the "pure and simple truth disrobed of all circumstances mysterious." The house where BERNARD DE PALISSY lived for so many years is situated, No. 24 Rue Dragon, but in fact the famous enameler never lived in this house, which was built during the last years of the reign of LOUIS XV., but in the house formerly occupying the site, and was demolished toward the end of the reign of HENRY III., shortly after the death of PALISSY. The present building is a very common structure, and has for many years been occupied as a lodging-house. Nothing is remarkable beyond the wooden staircase, which certainly belonged to the former house. Upon the front, one reads this inscription in rude letters—

Ancienne demeure de Bernard de Palissy.

Underneath was imbedded the medallion in question, a marvelous work of art in terra cotta enameled and varnished, of which the subject was Hercules with the Numean lion, with this legend: "*Praemia conspicis durant et cris [illegible] de remoris.*" This last inscription was visible until about 1820, when the front was painted and it disappeared. No one has since thought of restoring it. The medallion alone was carefully respected, having been there since the rebuilding of the house, that is to say, more than a hundred years. Lately a curiosity dealer looked upon it with curious eyes. The dealer, who is a connoisseur in objects of this kind, saw the owner of the house, and after some bargaining carried away the medallion, leaving in exchange the sum of 4,500 francs. The space left upon the front by the absence of this enamel was quickly filled by a plaster bust worth fifteen francs, and supposed to represent the celebrated potter. Appearances were kept up, and the ghost of Palissy has nothing to say. The medallion has already changed hands, and the present owner asks 15,000 francs. Fifteen thousand francs! The artist, during his life, had trouble to sell the same for five or six francs.

H. E.

Official Extortion in New-Jersey.

L. A. AUKLEY, a resident of Newark, yesterday preferred charges of extortion against HUGH O. JOHNSON, a Hudson County Deputy Sheriff. AUKLEY was arrested in Jersey City by JOHNSON for a debt of $160. He desired to telegraph to his friends, and was charged by JOHNSON $10 for this. He remained in Allen's Hotel, opposite the County Jail, for two days, and the Deputy charged him $15 for the first and $10 for the second day; on the third AUKLEY'S friends offered to deposit the amount of the debt with JOHNSON as security, and he then refused to allow his prisoner to go before a Justice to give bail unless he were paid $25 extra. This charge AUKLEY refused to pay, and he was locked up several hours before he could be released.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Music and the Drama.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The Lenten season usually causes a palpable diminution of audiences at the theatres, but, except at the houses where the current performance consists of pieces that have already had long and prosperous runs, there is, this year, little sign of such falling off. Indeed, the opera, which commonly suffers most from this cause, has been so numerously attended as to make the opening of the Spring season quite a triumph. The circumstance is a strong proof of the opera-hunger of New-York. In Lent, with operas so old and so stale that the mere announcement of them prompts a shriek of impatience, the Academy has been literally crowded; and the management have a right to point to an implicit indorsement by the public of their much-censured policy in declining to bring out anything new. It would be a pity, however, and it would also probably prove a financial mistake, to lay this by as a precedent. The powerful attraction of Mlle. Nilsson has rendered possible what without her would have been disastrous failure. But it is doubtful, even with another Nilsson, if such there be, or, to be explicit, even with Mlle. Patti, whether a repetition of the wearisome old repertory would be found to answer. People have flocked to the Academy this week in great numbers it is true. But almost everybody grumbles over the eternal repeats of the old works; and grumbling over the matter is pretty sure to end in shunning the opera-house altogether when the provocation is renewed.

THE CITY THEATRES.

The general expression of regret over the report that Mr. Wallack meant to give up the management of his theatre after the present season is satisfactory as a token of public appreciation and, correspondingly, so is the general expression of pleasure over the denial of that report. Mr. Wallack cannot be spared yet in either his managerial or artistic capacity. In both he has done much to raise the stage to a high level in New-York—and to keep it there. His house has become the steady resort of the more intellectual pleasure-seekers of the Metropolis, and it has been the means, directly or indirectly, of improving nearly all the other New-York theatres. It is desirable that Wallack's should continue, under its present management, to discharge its peculiar function as the most elegant and thoroughly equipped comedy play-house of the country; and that its director should remain the central figure of the works he so worthily presents. Hence Mr. Wallack's assurance that he does not think of giving up his management, and has not thought of it, properly gives universal pleasure. "The Veteran" still draws good houses and remains on the bill for next week.

Mr. Edwin Booth has been falsifying rumors that he would not consent to act any part save Brutus in "Julius Cæsar," by appearing during the week as Cassius. Our high appreciation of the latter performance was recorded on Tuesday. Mr. Booth is as well suited to Cassius as he is ill-suited to Brutus. The first-named part he can always play with advantage to his reputation; the second he will be wise entirely to eschew. Some well-meaning persons have been at much pains to convince us that the opinion originally recorded in these columns when "Julius Cæsar" was first produced on the subject of Mr. Booth's Brutus was an erroneous one. We are neither more nor less convinced of its accuracy now than before. The reasons on which the opinion was founded were clearly set forth; and as they have never been logically combated, and never even intelligently answered, they remain unshaken. To-morrow night Mr. Booth gives further proof of his versatility by appearing as Marc Antony. We are happy to own afresh the favorable reception of a sterling actor and worthy gentleman, Mr. William Creswick, who has appeared during the week here as Brutus.

A series of crowded houses has greeted Mrs. John Wood at Niblo's Garden, during the week. Mr. Brougham's "Belle Sauvage" is substantially well known, but it always pleases. Mrs. Wood is a great favorite. Some of the help she has brought from London is worth having, and the extravaganza goes off always with peals of laughter and thunders of applause. As noted, the piece is something over richly endowed with music-hall specialties to gratify a refined taste. Still, if these fill the house and get the most applause, what are we to do about it? "The drama's laws the drama's patrons give," etc., and Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer have shown pretty conclusively that they know what pleases the people....“Lalla Rookh” is not ready yet at the Grand Opera-house, and public expectation is consequently, like Erie stock, on the rise. From what we hear, there is little doubt but that the spectacle will really prove a very magnificent one. It is settled now that it is to be played on March 18....After making out one of the finest runs on record, "Divorce" gives signs of flagging at the Fifth-avenue, and after next week will be withdrawn. Miss Linda Dietz, who has been ill, has resumed her place, we are glad to see. Mr. Daly announces manifold delights to come, and among the chief of these his patrons will esteem the forthcoming reappearance of a lady, always a favorite here, in Miss Agnes Ethel.... Mr. James Steele Mackaye continues his practice at the St. James Theatre in "Marriage;" and a lady has moreover written a poem wherein she apostrophizes him as a "God-eyed bard." Mr. Mackaye has clearly not lived and struggled in vain....The entertainment at the Olympic remains unchanged until further notice....At Wood's, on Monday, the drama of "The Working Men of New-York" will be brought out....The Union-square Theatre offers its usual variety performance. Mr. C. D. Davies, the ventriloquist, takes part in all the representations.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Two Sunday concerts occur this evening. At the Grand Opera-house, the Mulder-Fabbri Opera Troupe and other artists will interpret, with the instrumental aid of the Ninth Regiment Band, an interesting programme. At the Union-square Theatre, an orchestra under Mr. H. B. Dodworth will supply instrumental music, and Mme. Salvotti and Miss Henne will sing.

Home Gossip.

How liberally New-York supports Italian opera performances may be inferred from the figures following: Monday, at the Academy, the receipts of "Mignon" were $5,017; Wednesday "Martha" drew $4,[illegible]; Friday the receipts were $5,[illegible], "Il Trovatore" being the opera; and yesterday afternoon the matinée recital of "Faust" drew $4,[illegible]. These four representations produced $19,[illegible]....W. B. Roberts, an actor in the "Jenny Willmore Burlesque Troupe," attempted to kill himself on Tuesday, and his life is now despaired of. The attempt was made in Nashville....Mr. Edwin Forrest acted last week in Syracuse....Thomas's concerts occurred in Louisville last week....Miss Maggie Mitchell acted last week in Hartford....The Boston Globe is authority for the assertion that Miss Carlotta Leclercq has been offered very fine terms by Mr. Edwin Booth, and will probably appear at his theatre after Easter, in a series of standard comedies....Mr. Ole Bull is reported to have purchased a brown-stone front in Boston....Mrs. Bernard and Mr. Drayton gave English opera performances at the St. James [illegible], Boston, last week....Mrs. D. P. Bowers acted last week in Wilmington, Del....The Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe sang last week in Washington, and appear this week in Baltimore....Mr. Sothern was last week at Ford's Grand Opera-house in Baltimore....Mr. Dominick Murray was last week in Cleveland....Mrs. Moulton sang in Terre Haute on Tuesday and Wednesday last....Miss Lotta was last week at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....Miss Rose Evans has returned to the California Theatre, in San Francisco....At the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, Italian opera performances are occurring, Signorina Speranza, and Signori Mancusi, and Bianchi being the leading artists....Mme. Janauschek was last week in Mobile, and the Lydia Thompson Troupe will perform in the same city four times this week....The Aimée Opera Bouffe Troupe occupied the New-Orleans Academy of Music until yesterday, and this week Mr. and Mrs. Florence will appear in the same house....Mr. J. W. Wallack's first week's sojourn at the St. Charles Theatre did not result in financial success....Mr. Barrett reappeared at the New-Orleans Varieties in "Hamlet"....Watts Phillips' new play called "On the Jury," was brought out at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week....The "Forest City Opera-house Company," intended to supply Cleveland with an Academy of Music, has been dissolved....The Boston Journal of March 4 says: "Mr. Chas. Barron, leading actor of the Boston Museum, is still ill at his residence in Boston Highlands, and fears are entertained that he may not recover. His disease is congestion of the lungs. It will be remembered that he was taken ill suddenly on Monday last."

Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Fechter has been engaged by Messrs. Webster and Chatterton to appear at the Adelphi Theatre, in London, for twenty-four nights....We are informed that the announcement of Mme. Alboni's engagement with Mr. Gye is erroneous, and that the prima donna about to make her debut at Covent Garden is Mlle. Emma Albani, a young Canadian lady, now singing with great éclat at Florence....Mr. Charles Reade and Mr. Anthony Trollope are engaged upon comedies for the Gaiety Theatre....M'lle. Godefroy, a young and rising actress, of the Grand Opera, Paris, has, says the Orchestra, refused, on patriotic grounds, a splendid engagement in Berlin....The reopening of the Italian Theatre, Paris, under M. Verger's management, was fixed for March 2, and the season will be one of three months—March, April, and May. Mme Marie Sass, who succeeded so brilliantly at Cairo, will appear in the course of the season, perhaps in "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Il Trovatore"....The representations of "Rabagas" at the Paris Vaudeville by no means run smoothly. Every evening hisses are heard. The theatre is, however, always crowded, and the receipts average 5,000f. each performance....Lady amateurs of rank have of late been crowding the stage and the concert-room; the debut of Mme. Preller as Zerlina, in Auber's "Fra Diavolo," at the Opera Comique in Paris, excited much interest, as the lady is a "femme du monde, qui a brillé dans les salons par son titre, sa beauté, son élégance, et un talent d'amateur fort goûté," according to the authority of the Revue et Gazette Musicale....A grand opera, says the Musical Standard, in five acts, by Sir Jules Benedict, entitled "Alma, ou le Vieux de la Montagne," has been accepted for performance at the Opera-house, Berlin. Mme. Lucca will undertake the principal rôle....The artists engaged at La Scala, in Milan, says the Musical Standard, have purchased a portrait of Verdi for the purpose of presenting it to the wife of the maestro....M. Gounod's "Romeo et Juliett" has just been played, in Italian, at St. Petersburg, Mme. Patti taking the part of the heroine, and Nicolini that of the lover. The success was immense....A Nice journal, speaking of the recent concert of Mlle. Carlotta Patti in that city, says: "The Theatre Italien was literally dazzling with laces, diamonds, powdered hair and coiffures of a height and construction unknown to any fashion except that of to-day. After the first act of 'Crispino' a rustle of happy expectation passed over the entire house, and a grand burst of applause greeted Mlle. Carlotta Patti when she appeared, beautiful, graceful and charming as always. From her pretty lips she shook those delicious pearls of whose production only herself and her sister have the secret—a priceless gift which they owe more to nature than to study and to art. Three times the distinguished cantatrice sang, and three times achieved a triumph—first with the rondo from 'Lucia,' then with the duet from 'L'Elisir d'Amore,' in which her exquisite powers were finely displayed. For the first time the audience heard the 'Valse d'une Folle à Rome,' sung by Mlle. Patti, and of it she made in truth a ravishing creation. If the kind composers to whose genius we owe 'Crispino,' &c., had been there, with what enthusiasm would they have mingled their 'bravos' with those of the brilliant and distinguished audience that filled boxes and stalls and galleries to repletion. In answer to a rapturous demand for an encore, and burdened with pounds of bouquets, Mlle. Patti returned and gave the song of 'La Belle Bourbonnaise,' with a success which baffles description; for it is impossible to attain a laugh more rippling, brilliant and infectious at the same time. It is bewilderingly dazzling from the first to the last note, not one of which was without its meaning. M. Strakosch alone accompanied Mlle. Patti, and he has the right to participate largely in the immense success of his celebrated pupils."....The celebrated pianist Thalberg has left one of the richest and most varied collections of autograph musical scores extant. It contains orchestral scores and manuscripts of all sorts by J. S. Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Cherubini, Beethoven, Weber, Rossini, Bellini, Mendelssohn, and other renowned composers. It is the intention of Madame Thalberg to dispose of them by sale, and to devote the amount realized to some public charity.

AT JOHANNISBERG.

Metternich's Wine-Cellars.

Of the scores and hundreds who annually run up the Rhine to spend their Summer vacation and to exchange during a brief season the beer, bitter or otherwise, of every-day and work-aday life for the more delicate and fragrant beverage of that castled stream, there are but few that reflect, or even know, to whom it is that their thanks are due for this golden blessing. Ten long centuries ago, the great and good Kaiser Karl—he whom the history books so delight and persist in calling by the Frenchified form of his name, Charlemagne—"a man of forethought, ready contrivance and useful talent"—brought the grape from his Kingdom of France and first planted it near Rüdesheim and not far from Bishop Hatto's Mouse-tower, on the borders of the beautiful Rhine. Here it is, according to the elegant historian, Sir Francis Palgrave, that we may study the great Kaiser's achievements, putting the book by. "Better than in the book may the traveler read Charlemagne's genuine character pictured upon the lovely unfolding landscape; the huge Dom-Münsters, the fortresses of religion; the yellow sunny rocks, studded with the vine; the mulberry and the peach, ripening in the ruddy orchards; the succulent pot-herbs and worts which stock the Bauer's garden—these are the monuments and memorials of Charlemagne's mind. The first health pledged when the flask is opened at Johannisberg should be the monarch's name who gave the song-inspiring vintage."

There, am Rhein—with my head full of traditions and legends—after making thorough trial of the mischievous Nahe wine of Bingen, the ardent Rüdesheimer of the opposite bank, and the ruby Assmannshäuser, and then taking a donkey ride over the Niederwald, and a steamboat journey by night—there am Rhein, I say, happy in my holiday and ready to die of indolence, I lay in Winkel. The name, if we translate it by our word "corner," or "angle," or "nook," the equivalent for the German winkel, is prosaic enough—though it happens that the proper name Winkel here is but a base corruption of the Latin Vini cella. The reverend "ancients" were glorious tipplers. My guide was very ready with the most credible explanation of the same. "Karl the Great," he said, "possessed here in Winkel extensive wine-cellars and sold Winkelheimer, called nowadays Johannisberger, to the host of the Rheingau-Hof." Wonderful anachronism!—and yet has not even Shakespeare spoken of a sea-coast of Bohemia? After this, I am inclined to be very indulgent regarding the grossest and most marvelous mistakes in geography and history. Winkel is anything but a Winkel, (or corner,)—fearfully lonely, and still as a church-yard, snake-like, it stretches away, reminding you of the famous lane that has no turning. It has a church and a church clock without hands—but where no hour strikes for the lucky man who sits over his Johannisberger, what need is there of a chronometer? It contains also a Post-office with two [illegible] letters in the street-window, and a boy, three cheeses high, who, asleep in a grandfatherly arm-chair, represents the postal authorities. Two taverns, a baker's and a butcher's shop, half a dozen letter boxes and many fountains—when I have mentioned these, I have noted all that can interest the student of civilization in Winkel. I saw but one single inhabitant, and he lived at No. 13½, and was looking out of window and squinting crosswise from under a nightcap worn awry. No. 13½, and No. [illegible], and No. [illegible]—so long is Winkel that ordinary ciphers haven't sufficed, and they have been obliged to resort to fractions. For beyond a hundred no good Winkelheimer burgher counts—beyond that gigantic number arithmetic seems to him uncertain ground and full of pitfalls for unsophisticated minds. Every house has two metal mirrors outside the window, and these show the concealed occupant each passer-by doubly mirrored—an agreeable self-deception in this desert town. The second human being, of whose presence I became aware, was an old [illegible], who to my question, "How far is it to the Johannisberg?" answered: "Einen hundeblaff und zwei pfeifen"—literally, a dog's bark and two pipes, i. e., as far as you can hear the sound of a dog's barking and must walk in order to smoke out two pipes. On my specially insisting to know what this mysterious formula meant, he interpreted it by saying that it was a good quarter of a (German) mile. Am Rhein when they speak of an hour's distance, it signifies that a lusty runner would need for it three-quarters of an hour, and should even this suffice him, [illegible]! This phrase of exaggeration, let me say par parenthèse, is reported to have been invented during the glorious epoch of the Commune.

One sees the castle of Johannisberg—which even in the haze of distance that is wont to idealize many things, makes the prosaic impression of a white barrack upon which the architect attempted the quadrature of the triangle—ever before him, and believes it were possible to lay hold on it, while one wanders through cabbage and potato fields and seeks a path through clover meadows and over a wonderful carpet of wild flowers. This, then, is Prince Metternich's castle, bordered and shut in by vine-stocks and undermined by illimitable cellars, where le vin des potentats is stored up. Between the vine-trellises not a single weed is visible, not even a plantain, which is eternalized in Bismarck's family motto: "Den Wegerich sollst lassen stahn; Hüt' dich, Jung 's sind Nesseln daran!" "Leave the plaintain alone; beware, youth, there are nettles on it." But in spite of all this, the present is no "comet-year," and for potentates can be furnished for their time, in any case, only Number 2, and that with a mark of interrogation added. There must, certainly, be a convenient road leading up the Johannisberg, else the Princess with her span of ponies could not reach the top. I had relied upon my own path-finding instinct and hence missed the road, so that I had to mount by the rugged bed of a torrent, then fortunately dry, however, and by sundry steps, which, in point of difficulty, left nothing to be desired, and forcibly recalled the lines from the "Fight with the Dragon:"

"Auf dreimal dreißig Stufen steigt
Der Pilgrim zu der steilen Höh'."

"Upstairs of three times thirty steps
The pilgrim climbs the lofty height."

The Rhine tourist would laugh at me should I call the Castle of Johannisberg itself beautiful. Its beauty is hidden within it, not only in the comfort of the dwelling, which reminds one of the taste in the Rue Grenelle St. Germain, but—deeper—deeper—in the bowels of the earth. Yet I will not anticipate. The upper part of the wide hill resembles a great stall of flowers designed for exhibition and deserving prizes, and on the moderately large plateau there awaits the traveler a prospect far into the Rhineland of such character as might well move poetically-disposed natures to tears. But when one turns to the other side, and bends over the gilded balustrade half concealed by convolvuluses and exquisitely fragrant jasmines, then begins the practical world. Seventy acres of vines of the celebrated Cachet du Prince, distinctly divided from the rest of the land by black-and-yellow boundary-stones. Black and yellow is also the color of the flag which floats from the roof of the castle where the "Blue Seal" and the "Great Seal" are kept, like the Holy Grail, within mysterious tabernacles. Monks, it is said, were the first to cultivate the vine and drink wine here—excellent connoisseurs as they were in all things that had aught to do with Father Noah's vine stock. Then followed Princes of the House of Orange, and tapped, even at that early epoch, three different kinds. Napoleon I. annexed the hill and made it over to Marshal Kellermann "forever." Certain things, howbeit, happened in the years 1814 and 1815, which greatly abridged the pleasure of the said Kellermann, and castle and cellar passed to the Metternichs.

It was my good fortune to arrive at the entrance to the vaults at the same moment as an English family, consisting of a port-wine papa, an imposing, sherry mamma—men and women may often be tabulated according to their favorite beverages—and a flock of young masters and misses, the one more lovely than the other. We journeyed together into the under-world. It was a solemn moment, as if we were about to enter the pyramid of a Pharaonic King. Passing out of the blinding sunshine, we found ourselves transported into the twilight of immense vaults, where [illegible] the Knights of St. John gave proof by their lusty bibbing that Christian charity begins at home. Like spirits and goblins, forms flitted to and fro, a torch in one hand, a glass in the other.

The first impression was as though we were marching in a slow, melancholy procession through the passages of a city of the dead, and a funeral were just going forward, for lights, fanned hither and thither by mysterious currents of air, were reflected from what seemed monster coffins. But after the eye had grown accustomed to the strange twilight, the coffins were metamorphosed into giant casks, each bearing the Metternich arms. The cipher showing the years of vintage of the divine nectar became visible by the shimmer of a lifted taper. The extent of the cellars was lost in darkness and night, as a mine, in which only here and there the starlet of a miner's lamp glimmers. Our guide, who wore a white sash, and appeared to make an involuntary obeisance before the wine of each famous year, expressed himself rather obscurely when he remarked that the wine would be kept in these casks till it were "sold" or "given away!" "Given away!" there must be some diplomatic secrets here. I have heard of the "rolling Russian ruble," and of bribing by means of plated spoons and exquisite caviare, but of presents of Johannisberger I had never been aware. Johannisberger "given away!" and this in bottles, with blue seals, each with the seal of Prince Metternich. Let every liberal journalist in Europe, who would remain honest, pray before going to bed: "Lead us not into temptation!" Blue-sealed Johannisberger—tempter of virtue!

They say there was in 1813 a French General, who, for reasons not explained, deemed it strategically necessary to blow up the Johannisberg cellars. Even the Paris Commune would not have ventured upon such a crime. We were shown in one part of the cellar three mines, which the monster had caused to be made for that purpose.

Wonderful wandering through the realm of Bacchus:

"Weinfässer rechts,
Weinfässer links,
Weltkinder in der Mitten."

Our guide tapped many a good old cask familiarly, though reverently on its broad back, proud as a father that lays his hands on the shoulders of his boy, who has passed a good examination. Many of the cellars show the venerable mold of seven centuries. Awe dwells in them, as in the subterranean London wine-vaults, where one expects, in the way of spontaneous generation from night and horror, a basilisk, or some other fabulous monster, will start forth from the fungi and mushrooms and toad-stools that stretch, like polypi, everywhere over ground and roof and arch. No wine of second quality comes into this oldest sacristy. Should there befall a bad crop, the produce is thrown into the market at the modest price of nine francs a bottle. We tasted more than once the second quality, so-called, which is sold in Paris as blue or yellow seal, and affirmed to be from the Prince's own cellar, at five and twenty or five and thirty francs a bottle, and which the connoisseur takes gladly even at that price. The wine of the first quality, that is intended to mingle only in princely veins with princely blood, constitutes a study, and costs the watchman, appointed specially for it, nights without sleep and days without appetite. He has to regard and heed for weeks long wind and weather; so long as this God's-gift for the great ones of this world is ripening on the vine he must question barometer and thermometer, be able to soothsay from the course of the clouds, and have entered into a secret pact with the weather-cock. Each golden grape that the wind casts to the earth is taken up with a pair of delicate tongs and kept till the time of wine-pressing. Great is the burden of responsibility borne by such a vineyard-keeper—though it is true that the eyes of the anointed of the earth rest upon him and to him belong the sighs of longing of diplomacy—and, as the vintage is very late here, in order that the grapes may drink in as much sunlight as possible, this painful state of official responsibility continues excessively long. The grapes are each one specially examined and then divided into three qualities, the worst of which, however, casts into the shade many another famous Rhenish grape (and its wine). The Prince's cellars contain three hundred casks of the best "Allerbester," and the most recent vintage-year of this is 1861! The remaining nine years come under the mysterious category of "[illegible]." The annual sale to monarchs and diplomatists, at the average price of twelve francs, amounts to a total of 24,000 bottles, so that this one kind represents a yearly revenue of 288,000 francs. Moreover, there exists still an extra-extra private cellar; wine, we may suppose, that may be poured out only to the Olympians themselves by Hebe, the patron goddess of waitresses. There is, indeed, in all things still a superlative of the superlative. As King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. was passing, en voyage in Lower Silesia, through the town of Grüneberg—noted for a wine which, calumny states, will draw holes in cloth and leather close together, but which, nevertheless, in Stettin champagne factories is doctored into drinkables and dear genuine Mumm and Röderer—the Burgomaster handed him a goblet, leaf-crowned, full of the unadulterated produce of Grüneberg. The wine suited the palate of the King. The Burgomaster, enchanted, cried: "Your Majesty, that is nothing at all—you should have tasted our best!"

"No more, thanks," said one of us after the other. The British paterfamilias glowed more and more, as one told him with the greatest tranquility, that he had just drunk two large glasses, the contents of which, "between brothers," was worth three pounds sterling. A French guide, who had relieved his colleague from duty, kissed the tips of his fingers at every draught of wine drunk by the party. We were in a frame of mind that inclined us to address everybody as "Your Excellency," and returned to Winkel to wait there four full hours, in the coolest state of feeling, for the next railway train. Whoever wishes, for any reason whatever, to devote himself to loneliness, whether it be that he deems his own thoughts the best company or prefers la solitude à deux, will find there everything in this respect that his heart can desire.

AN ECCENTRIC MUSICIAN.

The Copyist—How Young Ladies Write Waltzes—The Sources of Negro Minstrelsy.

A friend of ours in the country, desirous of having a piece of music arranged for various voices, on the occasion of a school celebration, wrote to us in regard to it, requesting our aid in the matter. Meeting a professional musician, and asking him where such musical work could be done, he gave us the address of a person, remarking: "The old gentleman who can arrange your music for you is a rather peculiar person. He is wonderfully learned, has talents beyond that of an ordinary copyist, only he is a little queer."

Without losing a moment, we sought the address, the site of which was possibly tangled. The first very distinct information we received was given us by a very comical boy, who was engaged in dancing a break-down on a cellar door. "You just go up there," he said, singing a recitative of the information to the air he was chanting, "where you see lager-beer. They is all Dutch there, and you can hear them singing now. The party you wants lives in the third story. I takes him the German paper every day. It's a music and theatre crowd as lives there. Does you know anybody as wants a young gentleman as a clog-dancer?" Assuring him that we neither then, nor probably at any future time, would have need of his talents, he continued, still dancing, as follows: "Up above him lives the acrobatic brothers. You'l hear 'em. Under 'em, opposite the gas-burner, is the party you are looking for," and he pointed to a rather dingy tenement-house.

Our young informant was right; the house certainly was devoted to musical lodgers. As we ascended the stairs, we heard the jingling of pianos, the scrapings of violins, and roulades and trills were struggling with gyrations of sounds to pierce through the general din. At last we reached the third landing, and found the door. On it was painted a violin, with a French horn, all garlanded with a flaming red ribbon. We are not given to riddles, but we pride ourselves on the solution of this rebus. There was an O, then a pen, next the word t-h-e, and after that the lines of a musical score, with the two notes, do and re, in crotchets. It stood for "Open the door, (do-re,)" which was probably the way the inmate of the room pronounced it. We paused for a moment, and were about knocking, when we were startled by the sound of something like a heavy body falling above us, and we heard a wheezy voice cry, "Never do, Jake. It's the third time you have missed it. Rosin your hands and try it agin. It's the clutch as how you ain't up to. Never you mind if you does jerk a piece out of me, so you gets me well in hand. Now I'm ready for you, and take a spring well up. There ain't no mistakes allowed in this 'ere business. Don't lose pluck, only recollect that some day your's expected to do it fifty feet up in the air, a hanging from a rope, and that if you falls then, even on the saw-dust, you stand a good show of breaking your neck. Now for it." We listened. There was the shuffle of feet, then the floor cracked a little, and the same cracked voice said, "That's your sort. Practice makes perfect. Now blow a little. Maybe your last spell of sickness aint quite out of you yet, and you're stiff, and neither your wind nor mine has been bettered by the low feeding we has all been put to. Now, little 'un show us what kind of a limber kid you is." We heard the patter of little feet. "If you are very supple, and don't make a baulk, when you're through, you shall go down stairs to the old gentleman, and stay there 'til he tells you to turn in. He's asked us to let you come to supper with him, and you're good for gingerbread true, which is better than the crust you'd be likely to get if you stayed here, for times is rough, sonny, but Summer's a coming soon, and then if you works hard, we'll all go a starring together through the country." Evidently we had overheard a rehearsal of the acrobatic brothers. We knocked at the door, which was opened in a moment, by a singularly pleasant-looking old man of fully seventy. Our business having been briefly stated, we were requested to enter, and one of the two chairs in the room was placed at our disposal. The inventory of the room was accomplished at a glance. There was a piano, a bed, a table, two engravings of Beethoven and Mozart, a pot of geranium, a violin case on the floor, and on the mantel-piece a coffee-pot. In a tiny grate, a small fire was smoldering, and before it slumbered a dog. Everything was scrupulously neat, indicative of decorous poverty, redeemed by a few stray lights of a refined taste.

"You wish then, Sir," said the old gentleman, with the slightest possible German accent, "to have some music arranged. Please state to me the occasion of this music. I have a good stock of patriotic, national, and convivial music; likewise poetry, with very good music adapted to the circumstances. I charge nothing for the verses; they are thrown in."

"Thank you," we replied. "Both the music and the words have been decided on; all that is wanted is that you should make a solo or so, and then a chorus. Here is the score," and we handed him the roll of music. Just then there came a heavy thud from above.

"That must be very annoying to you," we said, involuntarily.

"O, my circus friends. It was so at first, but see my old dog, there, even does not mind it now. That is the way they make their bread. They are exceedingly polite and honest people. Sometimes I am too ill to go out, and they attend to my little purchases. There is a little fellow, a mere baby, the perfect embodiment of grace, he keeps me company sometime; it amuses me to see him play with my little dog. All the noise they make is nothing like the discordant sounds I hear from below—a perfect cacophony of bad notes. Even my poor dog howls at it. Here, Finette, show this gentleman what you know about music." The dog came to his master.

"Do you like Mozart?" he said. The dog jumped up and gave a quick bark. "And Beethoven?" The dog gave way to even a greater canine exhibition of pleasure. "Now, what about Wagner?" The dog complacently wagged his tail. "Not quite accustomed to him yet, and too old to appreciate the music of the future. But what about Verdi, the grand Italian maestro?" Finette simply laid down and refused to give any token of applause. "And Offenbach?" Finette rolled over and gave a low howl indicative of pain.

"I will now look at your music," said the old gentleman, producing a heavy pair of silver spectacles and placing them on his nose, after opening the piano. He struck two or three chords, with an assured and distinct touch, then seemed rather absorbed with the words than with the music. Then, pausing for a moment, he said very deliberately: "These are very, very bad verses. Did you make them?"

There was a kind of bluntness about him, joined to apparently so much conviction, that we felt rather glad we were not poetical.

"No," we replied; "though your judgment may be a trifle severe."

"No, I am always right. The words are wretched for singing. Verses that cannot be sung are mostly shocking things. You will excuse me, but if the God of poetry had a big ruler he would rap the person who made these verses over the fingers. The music is good, quite good, far too good for the words. It will be like a miserable rider astride of a noble steed. They may reach Parnassus, but maybe the horses knees will be broken. What bad poetry." Evidently the copyist was getting excited. "You will want a single voice—a piano, next, a chorus—is it for men or women? For both you say? Young people! You say yes. Then they will screech. The God of music say no voices are good until they are mature, no more than green apples are good to eat. There will be five parts—a solo, piano accompaniment. It will cost $15. You will pay me $5 now, and the rest when it is finished."

"Willingly," we said, placing the amount on the piano. "Try and make it simple and imposing."

"Simple and imposing! Why, my friend, those two words describe the acme of art. Those men," he pointed to his engravings, "Beethoven and Mozart, (here the little dog jumped and barked,) alone could do that. Stop—one other man besides." Here he commenced playing with exceeding skill a grand harmony. As he played, his words came too like a recitative, he said, "I heard this music once in a beautiful garden. Fountains were splashing, the setting sun was shining through the trees, the roses were sending forth their last perfume, and the nightingales were singing. Grand people were walking up and down the grassy lawns. Suddenly an orchestra hidden in a grove greeted a real Prince and his bride. They had only been married that morning. They had tears of joy in their eyes, and I had tears in mine, too. They asked, 'who make this delicious music?' Then a little man with great big eyes and a pale face came forward and bow, and say, 'It is my congratulations, the heartfelt wishes of your devoted capel-meister.' It was Weber." Here he suddenly paused in the middle of a musical sentence, and hastily closed the piano.

"Your music is admirable. Do you not compose?" we asked.

"Compose! It is too late. All I do is to exist in the reminiscences of those who have gone before me. I live by copying music. Sometimes I get music to arrange. People, amateurs, teachers come here with their compositions. Young lady in Madison-avenue, think she make waltz. [illegible] what I [illegible]. [illegible] the other young ladies will be jealous. That music-teacher came to me straight, I take young lady's little piece of butter and spread it over so much bread, sometimes I hardly know it myself. I suppose I do the same as drawing-master with pupils' sketches. But business is very dull, so bad that I can hardly live by it. I am getting too old."

We ventured to say that perhaps he might find occupation in arranging negro songs.

"Yes," he replied, "I can still make good [illegible] music—that is, better than it used to be in New-York [illegible], though even now they are not [illegible]. The German [illegible] when they passed a law in Saxony—that was years ago, in the good old times—when, if a band or an organ played false, they put them in jail for it. I have had some severe trials. There came to me once a great big man. He had a black mustache; it was dyed; he wore a green cravat, and many little diamonds in his shirt. He said to me, drawing a piece of music from his pocket: 'Old gent,' (that was rude,) 'old gent, you take this and fix it for me.' I take the music and look at it. What you think it was? It was that divine inspiration of Gluck's, where Orpheus bewails the loss of Eurydice, which has drawn more tears from human eyes than any other music ever composed. I wondered how a man with a green cravat could know anything about such music. 'What do you want done with this; do you wish it transposed?' 'Transposed be blowed,' said the man; 'you just fix it for two banjos, a cornet, an accordeon, and a triangle. I'll attend to the bones. The words is to be on the refrain of Black Sall, of Tennessee, with the chorus of:

'And de ole black [illegible],
And ebery time he hit him, it went ebe bump.'"

"Sir," continued the excited musician, "I raised myself up. I looked scorn at that man. Though I was most starving, I could not degrade my art. I looked that man down. I had eaten nothing but bread that week, but I was willing to starve. 'Leave my room!' I say, and he go away and say I was crazy. I am not superstitious, but I think of the stranger and Mozart, and his last requiem, and I would rather die than do such a sacrilegious thing."

OBITUARY.

Special Post-Office Agent Briggs.

Joseph W. Briggs, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, for the supervision of the free delivery system, died at his residence, in Cleveland, on the 23d ult. Mr. Briggs was a faithful, thorough and energetic officer, with his whole heart enlisted in the success of the free delivery system. It is the highest acknowledgment of his character to say that he was retained by four successive Postmasters-General. Mr. Briggs was born in Clermont, Columbia County, New-York, and was in the fifty-ninth year of his age. It is rather a singular coincidence, that when his uncle, Gov. Briggs, was in Congress from the Berkshire district, he was on the Post-office Committee, and was for some time Chairman of it, and labored earnestly for cheap postage, and the nephew was the friend of the last step of reform and improvement in the postal service of his country. Mr. Briggs leaves a widow and six daughters, and two sons, but one of the daughters married. He was one of the kindest and most affectionate of husbands and of fathers, and one of the most benevolent and generous-hearted of men.

The Centennial Commission.

The Centennial Commissioners, at noon, yesterday, proceeded to the residence of George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, where President Grant held a reception, and partook of a collation. The Commission has resolved to hold a second session in Philadelphia on the 22d of May.

Theatrical Thunder—Not on the Bill.

The thunder-man behind the scenes made bungling work of his part the other night at one of the Broadway theatres. He took the wrong cue, and, without waiting for the lightning to play, commenced hammering out the thunder from the sheet-iron, first. The audience saw that something was wrong and foremost, and would not be silenced until the Manager explained, that the thunderer was like all other men who do the imitating business, a little out of time, and somewhat awkward; "and," said he, pointing directly to a well-known blower who was one of the audience, "you know how it is yourself, for you steal Baldwin the Clothier's circulars, and try to palm them off as your own. The trick don't work. No, my friends," said the Manager, "it's not an easy job to get an honest living out of borrowed thunder!" [Applause.]—Express.

Buffalo Bill's Best Shot.

The daring scout, Buffalo Bill, is one of the best marksmen on the Western plains, where expert marksmanship is as necessary "to save yer ha'r," sometimes, as the ability "to make tracks" when, with an unloaded gun, a hunter finds himself face to face with a panther. Buffalo Bill is not only sure of his mark, but quick. To exhibit his skill, while in this City, he took an apple in each hand, simultaneously threw both into the air, then drew his revolver from his belt, and, before the apples touched the ground, perforated each with two bullets, firing alternately at each apple. This may be called good shooting, but it was nothing to his effort in what he calls "Buffalo Bill's Best Shot," full particulars of which, and an accurate history of the famous scout's life, are given by Ned Buntline, in his new story for the New-York Weekly, ready to-morrow (Monday) morning.—New-York Standard.

Bell Schnapps.

We have the most flattering testimony from those who use the "Bell Schnapps," in all cases of gravel and kindred diseases. This valuable tonic, from its purity, is having wonderful success. Ask for the "Bell Schnapps," and take no other. For sale by the best druggists and grocers. Hudson G. Wolfe & Co., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers.—Advertisement.

At Currier's Dining-rooms, No. 144 Fulton-street, everything that the heart of man can desire may be had served up in a manner pleasing and comfortable. Excellent cooks, and everything of the best at Currier's.—Advertisement.

"Head-quarters" for extracting teeth with fresh nitrous oxide gas. Dr. Hasbrouck, formerly operator at Colton dental rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 262 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.—Advertisement.

Mathushek Pianos.—Warerooms No. 73 East Nineteenth-street, opposite Stewart's.—Advertisement.

Be Sure and Call for

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The Skin Medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure Flesh Worms, Pimples, Eruptions, and Blotched Disfigurations of the Face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Bond-st., N. Y. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles

And Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion, the well-known, reliable and harmless remedy for brown discolorations of the face. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

A Delicious, Harmless Hair-Dressing—

Chevalier's Life for the Hair restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth, soon producing a suit of fine flowing hair. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $45 each, for the Holidays. Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. [illegible] Broadway.—A new and desirable article.

Buy the Best Article, the [illegible] Leicestershire Table Sauce.

DIED.

ANNUS.—On Saturday, March [illegible], C. F. A. Annus, a native of Hamburg, aged [illegible] years.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 12, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, [illegible], Staten Island. Carriages will be at the Quarantine landing, Staten Island, to meet the 1 o'clock New-York boat.

BAKER.—On Friday, 8th inst., Capt. John [illegible] Baker, in the 80th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 11, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible]. The remains will be taken to Hingham, Mass., for interment.
Boston papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Saturday, after a short illness, Mrs. Ann Brown, widow of the late John H. Brown, in the 79th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, [illegible] P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. F. Hanson, No. [illegible] Leonard-st., Greenpoint.

BRIGGS.—At Fordham, March [illegible], Francis, infant son of John B. and Mary E. Briggs, aged 3 months and 14 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday after[illegible], the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the residence of the parents.

DEAN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 7th, William H. Dean, formerly of Otsego County, New-York, in the 48th year of his age.
The funeral will be at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th-av. and 39th-st., on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1 P. M.

FOWLER.—Suddenly, in this City, Friday, March 8, 1872, Peter B. Fowler, late bookkeeper of the [illegible], in his [illegible] year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. [illegible] North Portland-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 11, 1872, at 2 P. M.

[illegible].—On Saturday, March 9, at Port Chester, N. Y., Susan, daughter of Stephen S. and Josephine [illegible], in the [illegible] year of her age.
Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, [illegible], at Port Chester, on Monday, March 11, at 2 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at Twenty-seventh-street Depot at 9½ o'clock.

HOWARD.—On Thursday, March 7, Henry J. Howard, aged 67 years, 7 months and [illegible] days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 3 Gramercy-pk., on Sunday, March 10, at 1 o'clock.

LAHEY.—In Brooklyn, March 8, Willie E., infant son of P. and Maggie A. Lahey, aged 13 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] South Oxford-st., Monday, the 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LAWRENCE.—Died suddenly on Friday evening, March 8, of disease of the heart, John B. Lawrence, in the 60th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. [illegible] East 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MATTESON.—On Saturday morning, 9th inst., Margaret Matteson, relict of the late H. B. Matteson, Esq., aged [illegible] years.
Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, March 11, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Lexington-av., South Bergen, N. J., without further invitation.

MILLARD.—On Friday, 8th inst., D. L. Millard, aged 40 years.
Funeral services on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Rev. Dr. Hastings' Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

McGRATH.—In Brooklyn, March 8, 1872, Sarah E., wife of John W. McGrath, and daughter of D. H. Mace, of Newburg, N. Y.
Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

PERRY.—On Wednesday, March 6, at his residence, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., Rev. S. C. Perry, in the [illegible] year of his age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. James M. E. Church, corner Madison-av. and 126th-st., Sunday, March 10, at 1½ o'clock. The relatives and brother clergymen are requested to meet at the house at 12½ o'clock.

QUINBY.—On Thursday, March 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. O. Bailey, Snug Harbor, Staten Island, Catharine, widow of the late Walter U. Quinby, aged 71 years.
The funeral will take place on Monday, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, from the Reformed Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.

SMITH.—On Saturday, March 9, Emeline, wife of Martin M. Smith.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 15 Barrow-st., Tuesday afternoon, March 12, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SINCLAIRE.—At Corning, N. Y., on Saturday morning, 9th March, Fannie A. Oakes, wife of Henry P. Sinclaire.
Funeral from her late residence, at Corning, at 2 o'clock, Monday afternoon, 11th inst.

VALENTINE.—At Fordham, N. Y., March 8, Rebecca, wife of Daniel Valentine.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, at Fordham, on Sunday, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

WEED.—At Norwalk, Conn., March 8, John A. Weed, in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral on Monday, at his late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEED.—On Saturday, 9th inst., Mrs. Charity Winslow Weed, widow of the late John K. Weed, in the 75th year of her age.
Funeral services Monday evening at 7½ o'clock at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles E. Moore, No. 81 Leroy-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
OF FINE MODERN PAINTINGS
by order of
MESSRS. GOUPIL & CO., PARIS.

The entire stock of paintings in this country belonging to Messrs. Goupil & Co. will be sold by auction, without any reserve or limitation, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS next. These paintings are now on free exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and comprise some 150 pictures, embracing many fine and choice examples by some of the best modern artists. Among them

Antigna,	Brochart,	[illegible]
Beranger,	Bran,	Breton,
Brillouin,	[illegible]	Compte-Calix,
Duverger,	[illegible]	Dubufe,
Dieffenbach,	Giacomotti,	Girardet,
Hamon,	Hamman,	M. Koek-Koek,
Leyendecker,	Lévy,	Moulinet,
Plassan,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlesinger,	[illegible]	Verboeckhoven,
Vibert,	Zuber-Buhler,	Ziem,

and more than 100 others.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
Are offering special bargains in
CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Complete French China Dinner Sets, handsomely decorated, $25 per set. Dessert, Tea and Toilet Sets in proportion.
White English Dinner Sets, $20 per set.
Decorated English Dinner Sets, $50 per set.
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $25. Spoons, $[illegible] per dozen. Forks, $7 per dozen. Tea-spoons, $3 50 per dozen. Ivory-handled Table-knives, $7 50 per dozen.
N. B.—French Porcelain decorated to order in the highest style of art, with crests, monograms, flowers, fruits or colors.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MRS. E. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY, SCALP RENOVATOR, and celebrated POOR RICHARD'S EYE-WATER. Large and small sizes, may be had of ALEX. HUDNUT, Herald Building. Inclose six cents to the University, No. 41 Bond-st., New-York, for Metaphysical Pamphlet of sixty-eight pages.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, March 11, 1872, at 8 o'clock sharp, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st. ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.
D. C. [illegible], Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. EDWIN S. WILLIAMS, OF Andover, Mass., will preach in the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 41st-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPposite the Academy of Music.—The seventh lecture in the course of popular lectures on "Christianity and Modern Thought" will be given on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. T. W. Coit, D. D., LL.D., of Troy. Subject—The World in the Beginning. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. J. B. Merwin, Presiding Elder, will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Wm. McAllister at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; sacrament, 3 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting, 6 P. M. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will occur MONDAY EVENING, March 11, at the Calvary Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address by Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES. Subject—What More Can be Done to Save the Children. Address by Rev. J. R. Kendrick.

A GENERAL MEETING IN BEHALF of the work in Papal countries of the American and Foreign Christian Union will be held in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Vermilyea and Rev. Messrs. Sabine and Gallagher will address the meeting.

"A PRISONER WITHOUT COUNSEL."—Subject of discourse SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. David Mitchell, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church. Entrance, No. 17 Greene-st. Afternoon service at 3 o'clock. Strangers made welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY, March 10, 1872. Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach. Subject in the morning—Fear as a Religious Motive. Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICE OF Song, SUNDAY EVENING, March 10, 7½ P. M., followed by an address by Rev. J. F. Elder. Bible-class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 4 P. M., conducted by W. P. Thompson, M. D.

ALEXANDER S. THOMPSON, D. D., will preach in Rutgers Female College Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers heartily welcome.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Abraham D. Williams, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be observed at 3½ P. M.

AT APOLLO HALL, CORNER Broadway and 28th-st., Thomas Gales Forster, trance speaker, lectures on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on the Philosophy of Spiritualism.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Apollo Hall, fully furnished, [illegible], all day Sunday. JOHN H. TRENOR, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

BOARD OF MISSIONS P. E. CHURCH—THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.—A general missionary meeting, the fourth held under the auspices of the New-York Auxiliary Committee, will be held in St. Ann's Church, West 18th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by representatives of the several departments of the mission work of the church, and a collection made in aid of the same.
HORATIO POTTER, Chairman.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Downing and Bedford sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Isaac Westcott, and by the Pastor, Rev. S. L. Davis, at 7½ P. M. SUNDAY. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. William M. Taylor, Pastor elect, having arrived from Liverpool, will commence his ministry on SUNDAY, March 10. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., Rector.
SERVICES ON SUNDAY, March 10.
Morning Prayer and Sermon.......10½ A. M.
Evening Prayer and Sermon.......7½ P. M.
The Rector will deliver his fourth lecture in the course on Church History, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½.
Strangers are invited to all the services of this church.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 11 A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. At the evening service the fourth sermon will be preached of the course on "Difficult and Misunderstood Passages of Holy Scripture." Subject—St. John's Assertion of the Believer's Sinlessness. On WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 5 P. M., the 4th sermon of the special Lenten course will be preached by Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D. Subject—The Blessedness of Lenten Discipline.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av. Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Services on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., and THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. All the sittings are free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, Protestant Episcopal, 50th-st., east of 3d-av. Rev. U. T. Tracy Rector, Rev. F. M. Serenbetz Assistant Minister.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. German service in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers will be welcomed at the door.

COME AND HEAR!—BISHOP SNOW, OF the Second Advent Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—The Church of Philadelphia as the Present Bearer of the Standard of God.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. Eli Fay, of Boston, Mass., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, March 10, MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, Steinway Hall.—Rev. Benjamin N. Martin, D. D., will preach in the MORNING. Rev. Joseph E. Roy, D. D., of Chicago, will preach in the EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—The Rector, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, will preach his seventeenth anniversary sermon on SUNDAY MORNING, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. Cheever will preach SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subject—Christ, Testimony from the Invisible World.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Fred. Evans, Pastor, will preach next Lord's Day at 10½ and 7½. All are welcome.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st st., between 6th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., near Broadway; take Broadway cars. SUNDAY'S services: 10½ A. M., Holy Communion and sermon; 4 P. M., even song; 7½ P. M., compline and sermon. All full choral.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT the Brooklyn Academy of Music, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Henry Powers, on True Independence. Solo, chorus and congregational singing. All are invited.

FIRST BAPTIST, MARINERS' CHURCH—Preaching Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock. Baptism in the evening. Seats free.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. Verren Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. B. M. Adams, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sabbath-school at [illegible] P. M. General prayer-meeting at 4 P. M. Seats free.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL—Monthly meeting will be addressed by prominent speakers SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., No. [illegible] West 26th st. Public invited; seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thos. Street, and sermon to young men in the EVENING, at 7½, by James O. Murray, D. D.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—The Religion of Humanity: Its Importance.

REV. CHAUNCY GILES WILL DELIVER the eighth lecture on Genesis and Geology, SUNDAY EVENING, March 10, in the New Church House of Worship, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Special topic—The Creation of Man. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. In the evening, first anniversary of Young People's Christian Association. Addresses by Dr. S. J. Prime and the Pastor.

REV. HENRY E. POWERS, MORNING 10½. Prof. B. N. Martin, EVENING 7½, at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. "Church of the Disciples."

REV. E. T. BAIRD, D. D., WILL PREACH SUNDAY at 11 o'clock, in the chapel of New-York University, Washington-square. Seats free.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH AT St. John's (Memorial) Church, West 11th-st., below 7th-av., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. Subject—Happiness in Our City. Rev. [illegible], of Pennsylvania, will preach A. M. at 10½. Seats free.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will preach and confirm in the Church of the Advent, No. 53 West 46th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, the 10th inst. Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., until Easter.

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. He will deliver the first of a series of Sunday evening sermons on Old Truths Restated.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., and Rev. P. L. Davis at 10½ A. M.; Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. E. C. LIVERMORE WILL PREACH in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—Christ's Entry into Jerusalem. Services begin at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the hall corner 35th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 3½ P. M.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN OLD John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., 10½ A. M., service in the evening, 7½. Seats free. All cordially invited.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 11TH-AV., between 28th and 29th sts. Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—SUNDAY services—7 A. M., holy Eucharist; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 10½ A. M., litany, second celebration and sermon; 7½ P. M., evening prayer. The course of lectures by the Rector on Anglican Worship in its Visible Aspect will be continued at the evening service. This parish will remove to its permanent location on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., as soon as the necessary alterations in the church building can be completed.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, morning prayer at 7½; Holy Communion at 9. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for deaf mutes. At 7½ P. M. there will be a missionary meeting. Next WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS Rev. [illegible] Swett and Rev. Wm. W. Dunnell will preach, in the course of sermons for Lent.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—The annual Missionary sermon will be preached SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Dr. Foss. The Sunday-school Missionary Society will hold their anniversary in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.; addresses by Rev. A. D. Vail and Rev. J. S. Ostrander. A missionary-meeting will be held at 7½ P. M.; addresses by C. C. North, Esq., and Rev. J. S. Ostrander.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. O. [illegible]. Sacramental services at 3 P. M., and young people's meeting at 6 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 23 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Price, will preach. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. [illegible], SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, NO. [illegible] West 28th-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. every SABBATH. Meetings MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. Vail.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—DIVINE SERVICE and sermon in the EVENING. Lecture for Hospital charity on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The twelfth discourse in this course will be delivered by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, on SUNDAY, March 10, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st., Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hour. [illegible]

THE FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, which was to have been held SUNDAY EVENING next, is deferred indefinitely.

TONGUES AND PROPHECY. Preaching on these subjects at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY at 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. John [illegible] will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 9.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10 A. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]

SALES FROM 10 TO 10½ A. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]

SALES FROM 12½ TO 1 P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY, March 9—P. M.

The following is a synopsis of the condition of all the National Banks of this City, as reported to the Currency Bureau, at Washington, as on Feb. 27:

Liabilities	Dec. 16, '71.	Feb. 27, '72.
Capital	$71,785,000	$71,785,000
Net profits	29,012,200	[illegible]
Circulation	29,688,700	29,116,200
Due banks	74,327,800	80,400,300
Due depositors	158,767,300	119,675,700
Unpaid dividends	150,900	208,800
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Resources		
Loans and discounts	$187,152,300	$182,885,100
Stocks	53,223,700	50,684,600
Real estate	7,050,800	7,351,700
Due from banks	19,478,500	15,798,100
Cash items and bank notes	3,958,800	4,304,000
Specie	23,083,200	16,069,400
Legal tenders	38,673,700	40,846,100
Over-drafts	119,100	128,300
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the present Capitals and Undivided Profits of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.
Bank of New-York	$3,000,000	[illegible]
Merchants' National	3,000,000	[illegible]
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	[illegible]
Union National	1,500,000	[illegible]
Phenix National	1,800,000	[illegible]
National City Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]
Tradesmen's National	1,000,000	[illegible]
Fulton National	600,000	[illegible]
Chemical National	300,000	[illegible]
Merchants' Ex. National	1,235,000	[illegible]
Gallatin National	1,500,000	[illegible]
Nat. Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	[illegible]
Mechanics and Traders' Nat.	600,000	[illegible]
Leather Manufacturers'	600,000	[illegible]
Seventh Ward National	500,000	[illegible]
National Bank of the State	3,000,000	[illegible]
American Exchange National	5,000,000	[illegible]
National Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	[illegible]
National Broadway Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]
Mercantile National Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]
National Bank of Republic	2,000,000	[illegible]
Chatham National Bank	450,000	[illegible]
Hanover National Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]
Irving National Bank	500,000	[illegible]
Metropolitan National Bank	4,000,000	[illegible]
National Citizens' Bank	400,000	[illegible]
Market National Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]
St. Nicholas National Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]
National Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	[illegible]
Continental National Bank	2,000,000	[illegible]
Bank of Commonwealth	750,000	[illegible]
Marine National Bank	400,000	[illegible]
Atlantic National Bank	300,000	[illegible]
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	[illegible]
National Park Bank	2,000,000	[illegible]
National Mechanics' Banking	500,000	[illegible]
East River National Bank	350,000	[illegible]
Fourth National	5,000,000	[illegible]
Central National	3,000,000	[illegible]
Second National	300,000	[illegible]
Ninth National	1,500,000	[illegible]
First National	500,000	[illegible]
Third National	1,000,000	[illegible]
New-York National Exchange	300,000	[illegible]
Tenth National	1,000,000	[illegible]
Bowery National	250,000	[illegible]
County National	200,000	[illegible]
Fifth National	150,000	[illegible]
Sixth National	200,000	[illegible]
National Currency	100,000	[illegible]
American National	500,000	[illegible]
Totals, Feb. 27	$71,785,000	[illegible]

The Bank return strengthens the movement as compared with last week, nearly $1,700,000 in the surplus of Lawful Money over the required 25 ℔ cent. There is a moderate gain in both Gold and Greenbacks, $800,000 in the former, and $790,000 in Greenbacks. The general line of Deposits shows a small decrease, $79,000, owing in part to the contraction of $987,700 in Loans. The Circulation falls off $42,400.

The market for Money, after a sharp inquiry through the forenoon, leaves off steady at 7 ℔ cent. to the Stockbrokers and 7@9 ℔ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

The leading drawers of Exchange were asking today 109½ ℔ cent. for 60 days' Bills on London, and 110¼@110⅜ ℔ cent. short sight.

On the Stock Exchange there was a fair measure of activity in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Shares, and the last-named were generally very strong. There was a fresh upward turn in Pacific Mail in the afternoon from 61 ... to 62 ... ℔ cent. It was stated on the Street that the latest of the bearish resorts to the Courts to depress the Stock was unsuccessful before Judge GILBERT today. The additional fact was stated that the Court was not inclined to go into the case attempted to be made against the conduct of the Company, without an inquiry to the character and good faith of the nominal plaintiff. There was a further rise to 94 ℔ cent. in Canton Land Company, of Baltimore, the highest price ever known for the Stock as at present divided. The Express stocks are also advancing on the increased Spring business of all the leading Companies. The New-York and Western Roads worked quietly through the First Board of the Exchange, the only marked exception being the continued active demand for Erie. The other Roads showed partial weakness until after the Bank Statement, when the general list manifested firmness, and closed as follows, as compared with Friday night. The Public Funds were dull, and Gold 110⅛@110¼ ℔ cent. In the South Carolina State Bonds there was a sudden rise of 4½ ℔ cent. up to 36 ℔ cent. for the January and July Bonds, on favorable legislation, looking to the full recognition of and future provision for the whole debt, at Columbia. The Consolidated Virginias also advanced to 58 ℔ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	109⅛	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, May and Nov.	112¾	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July	112⅛	112
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99⅛	99
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94⅛	94
Reading	113⅞	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	113⅛
North-west Common	78⅛	78⅛
North-west Preferred	92⅛	92⅛
Pacific Mail	61⅛	61⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79	79⅛
St. Paul Common	59	59
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	76⅛	76⅛
Western Telegraph	70⅛	70⅛
Erie	37	36⅞
Union Pacific	36⅛	36⅛
Lake Shore	93⅛	93⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the speculation in the Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks was feverish.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1872.

Gold receipts	$665,104 40
Gold payments	1,380,110 78
Gold balance	73,597,027 03
Currency receipts	1,465,268 55
Currency payments	462,398 91
Currency balance	17,745,413 67
Customs	640,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	$17,000 00

The following are the last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg. '81	114⅛	5-20 coup. '65, n. i.	110⅞
6 ℔ cent. coup. '81	115⅛	5-20 reg. '67	111⅛
5-20 reg. '62	111	5-20 coup. '67	112
5-20 coup. '62	111⅛	5-20 reg. '68	112⅛
Call bonds, '72	112⅛	5-20 coup. '68	112⅛
5-20 reg. '64	111⅛	10-40 reg.	107⅛
5-20 coup. '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	108
5-20 reg. '65	111⅛	5s coup. '81	109⅛
5-20 coup. '65	112⅛	6s Currency	114⅛
5-20 reg. '65, n. i.	110⅛		

The last prices of the Miscellaneous Shares are as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	119	Mariposa Min. Co. pf.	½
Maryland Coal Co.	18½	Adams Express	95⅛
Canton Co. Balt	93½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	74
Cons. Coal of Md.	38	American M. U. Ex.	72½
West. Union Tel.	70½	United States Ex.	70½
Quick. Min. Co.	36½	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	61¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	98
City 6s, new	100¾	100¾
Camden and Amboy	125½	125¾
Pennsylvania Central	59½	60
Reading	113½	113⅝
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	63½
Catawissa Preferred	46½	46½
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	28½
Northern Central	39	39½
Lehigh Navigation	36½	36¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	92¾

Earnings of Pacific Railroad of Missouri fourth week of February, 1872, $76,348; fourth week of February, 1871, $61,804; increase, $14,539. Month of February, 1872, $238,823; month of February, 1871, $219,504; increase, $19,319. Year commencing March 1, 1871, $3,628,944; year commencing March 1, 1870, $3,491,191; increase, $137,753.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the month of February, 1872, were, $156,292; 1871, $122,373; increase, $33,919.

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,782,640.

The following are the leading items in the return of the Bank of France:

	Feb. 15, '72. Francs.	Feb. 22, '72. Francs.
Circulation	2,430,930,320	2,394,683,290
Current accounts	302,232,027	321,250,432
Treasury balance	88,319,234	98,694,137
Bills discounted	712,163,083	671,254,398
Gold in Bank	649,202,947	650,287,484
Treasury Bonds	1,286,395,000	1,336,997,500

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 21st of February gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,297,236	Decrease	£28,450
Public deposits	10,419,183	Increase	1,110,143
Other deposits	18,486,805	Decrease	1,141,365
Government securities	13,995,444	No alteration.	
Other securities	19,910,813	Decrease	120,733
Notes unemployed	12,814,860	Increase	12,075

The amount of Notes in circulation is £24,476,785, being a decrease of £161,570, and the stock of Bullion in both Departments is £23,795,417, showing a decrease of £92,088 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes, with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£23,795,417	£21,661,703
Reserve	14,816,682	13,778,749
Notes in circulation	24,476,785	22,683,090
Rate of Discount	3 ℔ cent.	2½ ℔ cent.
Consols	92⅛	92
French Rentes	56f. 97c.	51f. 60c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE 8 PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first and only mortgage on the Company's railroad,* (which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad center,) upon the *Franchise* of the same—upon the *Equipment* and personal property of every description—upon the Land Grant of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been *officially certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 12, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built throughout in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property combined in one mortgage, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1872.

☞ THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., through Messrs. VAN SCHAICK & CO., at the first regular session of the New-York Stock Exchange, 10,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Company, being part of the 50,000 shares authorized to be issued, by the Directors, at their meeting held Feb. 12, 1872, in lots of 100 shares or over.

By order of H. N. SMITH, President.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND-GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 9.

By Judge Ingraham.

Connell vs. Connell; memorandum for counsel.

Pyle, Jr., et al. vs. Kahnviller; motion granted.

Landon vs. Tribune Association; motion granted, with stay in three suits.

Eising vs. Schuser et al.; motion granted.

Barnes vs. Gauer; motion denied.

In the matter of the petition of Mary Elizabeth Caroline Theband to assume control of her property; prayer of the petitioner granted.

Brouse vs. Loneimar; motion granted.

Shirley vs. Chamberlain; motion denied with costs. (See memorandum with Clerk.)

In the matter of the application of William P. Stigness et al. to vacate assessment; application denied. (See memorandum with Clerk.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Margaret Jussin vs. Henry Jussin; motion granted; and alimony fixed at $8 a week, and counsel fee at $25.

John T. Sawyer vs. Patrick Murray; order granted.

John Gray vs. John H. Heller; order granted.

In the matter of Walter Brown; order granted.

James Gilman vs. George H. Mead; order granted.

Charles D. Gambril vs. Hiram Paine et al.; order of reference granted.

Richard Ten Broeck vs. Francis Morris; (two actions;) order granted.

James H. Mills et al. vs. Abraham S. Davis et al.; order staying proceedings granted.

In the matter of Joseph Townsburg; assignee appointed.

Brown vs. Williams; order of reference granted.

Gray vs. Heller; order granted.

Wilson vs. Dwinelle; motion dismissed.

Anderson vs. Babcock; order denying motion.

Donnell vs. Donnell; order granted.

Edward H. Fosdick vs. James Eastman; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Emily E. Pond vs. August Belmont et al.; motion granted; $200 allowance.

Cleveland A. Conner, Jr., vs. Lizzie Conner; judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

By Judge Robinson.

Lowden vs. Morgan; reference ordered.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the month of March is hereby adjourned for the term, in consequence of the Court being occupied in the trial of a General Sessions cause.

By order of the Court. NATHANIEL JARVIS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the suit of Alexander E. Orr vs. The Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, to throw the Company into involuntary bankruptcy, on the ground that it had failed to pay its policies to the sufferers by the Chicago fire, counsel on both sides appeared before Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday, and agreed to leave all matters in dispute in the hands of the receiver of the Company, appointed by the State Court. The petition was therefore withdrawn by mutual consent, the same as in the case of Orr vs. The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

Before Judge Sedgwick.

ARREST FOR NON-PAYMENT OF A BOARD BILL.

Sarah A. Thorne vs. Albert Simpson.—This is an action to recover $460, due for board alleged to have been obtained under false pretenses. The pretenses alleged are, that defendant represented to plaintiff that he had money on deposit in the Stuyvesant Bank, but that he was delayed in receiving it owing to the fact of the bank being in process of liquidation; that the City was indebted to him in large amounts, which he could not receive owing to the complications arising out of the change in the Controllership, and that a man named Earl occupied property belonging to him, but was backward in making payments, all of which, it is claimed, were untrue. An order of arrest was issued against the defendant, based on these alleged false representations, and the case comes before the Court on a motion to vacate the order of arrest, the defendant now being held in prison under it. The defendant, in his affidavit on which the motion to discharge the order of arrest is made, absolutely denies that he ever made the representations referred to by plaintiff. Other affidavits were also read on the defendant's behalf, setting forth that he had frequently given drafts on his father, who is a reputable wholesale druggist in Canada, all of which were paid, except the last draft for $200, which had been given to the plaintiff, and that that draft was not paid owing to business embarrassments. In order to sustain the order of arrest, affidavits were read on behalf of plaintiff, setting forth that similar representations to those stated in the affidavit, on which the order was originally issued, had been made to other parties, to whom bills for carriage hire were due from the defendant. Also, that defendant had reported that he had money to receive from Judge BEERS and "Boss" TWEED, and others, all of which was claimed to be untrue.

Judge SEDGWICK thought the corroborative affidavits were sufficient to sustain the original one on which the order of arrest was issued, but decided to reduce the amount of bail from $700 to $500.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

The following voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed during the week ending March 9: John Jacobs, Solomon Cohen, Benjamin Rockwell, James H. Noise. Adjudications in involuntary cases: Alvin O. Buck, William J. Dudley, Charles L. Cossens, William R. Hart, Isaac Parminter, Charles C. Hubbell, Edward A. Chapel, Luther M. Fuller, Eri L. Miller. Discharged: Thomas Crane.

The Receiver of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

In the case of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, counsel for the petitioning creditors made application to Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court, yesterday, for an attachment against SHEPPARD KNAPP, receiver of the bank, on the ground that he had refused to produce the papers of the bank before the Register in Bankruptcy. Counsel for Mr. KNAPP opposed the motion, alleging that the receiver held the papers, not in a private capacity, but as an officer appointed by the Supreme Court of the State, and therefore could not part with the papers of his own volition. The Court after looking through the papers, sustained the position taken by Mr. KNAPP, and said that there was nothing to show that he had refused to furnish a list of the creditors of the bank. The motion was, therefore, denied.

Statistics of the Week.

The Police of this City arrested 1,377 persons last week.

There were 542 deaths, 402 births, 80 marriages and 27 still-births reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics last week, showing an increase of 47 in the deaths over the previous week; 41 of the deaths were from small-pox.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports 31 fires for the past week; estimated loss, $91,685; amount of insurance, $448,350; 12 of the fires were caused by the carelessness of occupants and employes, 3 from explosion of kerosene-oil lamps, 4 from overheated stoves and stove-pipes, and the rest from a variety of accidental causes.

SATURDAY AT THE SYNAGOGUE.

A Visit to the Temple Emanuel—Peculiar Architecture—The Services Yesterday.

Since the revival of Gothic architecture inaugurated by Mr. PUGIN, of England, there have been so many styles of the order brought before the eyes of the public by aspiring architects, that strangers who visit our City are not startled by the superb Jewish synagogue on Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street, known as the Temple Emanuel. The façade, though decorated in an original manner, does not present any features of strange Oriental type, and, indeed, there is nothing in the external appearance so dissimilar from our church structures as to indicate it as the place of worship of a race that deny and refuse the Savior of mankind. A sharp observer would detect the peculiarity in the decoration that there is no carved likeness of anything visible, and that the ornaments are either geometric forms, or lines and masses produced by the fantasy of the carver, and known popularly as arabesques. Even in the capitals of the slender columns that form the porch there is such a remodeling and changing of the lotus form that it is absolutely unrecognizable, and it is only by analysing the lines that its origin can be discovered. The carving, moreover, upon the fine sandstone is a species of intaglio work, the design being produced by cutting into the stone in the manner of a seal, obtaining a very delicate tracery, which has all the effect at a distance of lace-work, from which it in all probability was copied.

The reporter of the TIMES, who visited this synagogue yesterday morning, at once noticed the extraordinary resemblance to the Christian cathedral form. There was the same clerestory, the same aisles, and the same chancel. There was not, however, the lateral expansion at the junction of the aisles and the chancel, to form the shape of a cross, but there was the same interruption to the galleries, and the same towering columns and bold arches where in a cathedral the crux would be. The windows in this part were also circular in form, with fantastic stone mullions and bright fragmentary stained glass. At the sides the windows had no stone traceries, but were elaborately wrought in mild colors in arabesque designs. The walls, the cornices, the galleries, every available niche, in short, of wood or plaster, was decorated with the brightest colors picked out with gold, the designs being the same arabesque ornamentation in which the sharpest scrutiny could not detect any resemblance to any object in nature. Where the chancel would be in a Christian church was a broad platform, elevated some six feet above the level of the flooring. In the centre of this was a reading-desk of wood, ornamented with the same peculiar carving. The walls of this part of the synagogue were even more richly decorated than elsewhere, the gilding being lavished in every quarter with unstinted liberality. The rear wall especially was superbly adorned. In the centre, between some low pillars, was a space, on which was painted a mystic figure, formed of two inverted triangles, inclosing an enormous eye. Above this were some Hebrew letters. Facing this, at the other or western extremity of the building, was the organ-gallery, of vast size, containing a huge organ, and a broad, long compartment for the numerous choir.

Meantime the seats (arranged as in Christian churches) were filling fast, the galleries being occupied by ladies or gentlemen, contrary to the practice of the stricter Jews. The men also removed their hats, another violation of strict Jewish custom. Among the congregation were very many ladies of more than ordinary pretensions to beauty, but it would have been difficult to have said of any that they were Polish Jews, or German Jews, or aristocratic Sephardim of Spain and Portugal. Under the subtle influence of American climate, American diet and American thought, the Semitic characteristics had been toned down, softened or completely removed. The great peculiarity of the congregation was that it was difficult to recognize them as Jewish at all. Had any one entered the building, not knowing it to be a synagogue, he could not have guessed that the people around him were Israelites until the service commenced, and the portly reader intoned a few verses of Hebrew sacred poetry. Then the choir burst forth in a magnificent anthem, rendered in the most superb style. The rabbi and the two readers marched from the reading desk to the place where the triangles inclosing the eye decorated the rear wall. This proved to be a sliding panel, and when opened by the rabbi disclosed various manuscript rolls of the Pentateuch, richly covered with wrappings of velvet fringed with gold. One of these was selected and borne with tender care to the reading desk, on which it was spread. Being rather cumbrous to handle, the reader was assisted by his two brethren, who held the two ends of the roll while he read aloud the portion of the day, assisting his sight by following the writing with a silver rod of peculiar shape. The rabbi, when this was concluded, preached an eloquent sermon in German, and after the sermon came two psalms of David, read in English, and two hymns sung by the choir, while the people sat comfortably and listened. The conclusion was a prayer in Hebrew.

The Foster Case—Motion for a Stay of Proceedings.

In the case of WM. FOSTER, under sentence of death for the murder of AVERY D. PUTNAM, wherein an appeal has been taken to the Court of Appeals, an application was made, yesterday, to Judge BARRETT, of the Supreme Court, for a stay of proceedings pending the decision of the appeal. The motion was argued by Mr. BARTLETT and Ex-Judge PORTER on behalf of FOSTER, and by District-Attorney GARVIN, opposed. The arguments were identical in substance with those made before the General Term on a motion for a new trial, already published in the TIMES, and involved but one leading point, viz.: That Judge CARDOZO erred in refusing to charge the jury that, as matter of law, and on the evidence in the case, they would be justified in finding FOSTER guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge BARRETT reserved his decision.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT!

WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway, Branch Store, 39 Union Square, New-York.

PIANOS and ORGANS TO RENT, so that the RENT WILL PAY FOR THEM. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid, to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS., NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE, A fine assortment of first-class PIANO-FORTES, AT VERY LOW PRICES. Pianos on installments, and ONE SECOND-HAND PIANO, very low, good as new.

NEW MUSIC.

"Nym Crinkle" Galop by PAUL STERNHAGEN; played at all the theatres. Price, 50c. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 751 Broadway.

A NEW SONG, "AMONG FLOWERS TO LOVE TO DWELL," by HENRY SCHROEDER, for the medium voice, published by the Teachers' Music Publishing Company, No. 311 4th-av., can be recommended to all who are fond of pleasing melody, without being too difficult. Price 50 cents. Mailed free.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

AT SCHROEDER'S AMERICAN CONSERVATORY.—Piano-rooms No. 311 4th-av.—First-class pianos for sale on easy installments, and for cash at reasonable discount. Pianos for hire.

PIANOS—$300 ON INSTALLMENT, SEVEN octave, overstrung; every improvement; warranted five years; terms to suit purchasers. J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones, best and cheapest, at S. KLABER & CO.'S, No. 222 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Designs on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS! Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS." Since an experience of more than forty-five years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 78 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

ERIE SCOW-BOATS WANTED.—PARties having open scow-boats in good order, to sell, will find a cash purchaser by addressing E. J. Co., No. 238 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE REMOVED to No. 107 West 23d-st., corner 6th-av. Profs. MANN & COLVIN, Managers. City references. No pay until cured.

MILLINERY.

MME. HENRIETTA RUHLMEYER, formerly No. 3 Great Jones-st., has received by the steamer *Washington* the most *distingue* assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats and Dresses, which will be exhibited Tuesday, March 12, at 13 East 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 11, NOVELTIES IN NEW SPRING SILKS, JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS. A FULL LINE OF BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES, $1. STRIPED SILKS IN ALL COLORS, FROM $1 25 TO $1 75. PLAIN GROS GRAINS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR, FROM $1 50 UPWARD. TRIMMING SILKS TO MATCH, $1 25. AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK GROS GRAINS, IN ALL THE WELL-KNOWN AND MANY SPECIAL MAKES, FROM $1 50 TO THE RICHEST IMPORTED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 11, THEIR SPLENDID IMPORTATION OF MOURNING GOODS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, COMPRISING SILK GRENADINES, Plain and Satin Striped. IRON GRENADINES, Plain and Satin Striped. FLORENTINE, BYZANTINE and TAMARTINE. SERGE, IMPERIAL and DRAP D'ALMA. LUPIN'S FRENCH BOMBAZINES. NORWICH TREBLE PARAMATTA, HENRIETTA, TAMISE and EMPRESS CLOTH, CASHMERE FRANCAIS THIBET, LLAMA and DELAINES. BARATHEA CLOTHS, NEW LAWNS, JACONETS, PERCALES and FRENCH CAMBRICS. Also, a beautiful assortment of GAUZE DE CHAMBERYS, at VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 11, An elegant and choice assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS For 1872, Surpassing in beauty all former importations. Also, A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AND OF THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 11, In their Ladies' and Children's FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, NEW STYLES IN LADIES' WALKING SUITS. LINEN AND WHITE LAWN WALKING SUITS, AT POPULAR PRICES. CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, from $1 50 to $3 50. CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, BRAIDED AND TRIMMED. INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS, AND WALKING COATS. INFANTS' LACE CAPS. NURSERY BASKETS, &c., &c. INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, Consisting of ROBES, DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, BARROW COATS, EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS, &c., &c. LADIES' FINE UNDER-CLOTHING, IMPORTED AND MADE TO ORDER. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS IN STOCK. LADIES' CHEAP UNDER-CLOTHING, as follows: NIGHT-DRESSES, tucked back and front and ruffled, $1 50. CHEMISES, tucked yokes, 75 cents and $1. DRAWERS, tucked, 75 cents. SKIRTS, tucked, $1. DRESSING SACQUES, tucked and puffed, $1. LADIES' WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT. E. Ridley & Son receive, almost daily, per European steamers, also through importers and domestic manufacturers, new Silk, Straw and Millinery Goods, comprising all the newest tints in Gros Grain Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Turquoise, Dress Trimmings, Silk Fringes, Yankee Notions, Corsets. Great bargains in Embroideries, Real Laces and White Goods. NEXT SATURDAY, 10,000 new Silk Parasols. E. Ridley & Son, NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST., NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT KID GLOVES. CLEARING OUT MAKES WE DECLINE TO KEEP IN FUTURE AT HALF PRICE; JOSEPH, one button, 50c. pair. JOSEPH, two buttons, 55c. pair. Lot of damaged JOSEPH'S at 10c., at 25c., at 35c. pair. Alexander, Le Grand and Dumas at 75c. pair. Edward Ridley & Son, NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST., NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT JACKSON'S FAMILY MOURNING-STORE, Corner BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE. THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS EVER IMPORTED. FUNERAL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

AT JACKSON'S, BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE. IRON GRENADINES, ALL SILK AND WOOL, at 50c., 75c., 90c. and $1 per yard. THE HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST GOODS IN THE TRADE. CALL AND SEE THEM!

BARGAINS. WILSON & GREIG Are offering great Bargains in LADIES' CHEMISES, DRAWERS and SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR, INFANTS' ROBES, PIQUE CLOAKS, and WALKING COATS, INFANTS' SLIPS, and MERINO CLOAKS, HATS, CAPS, BANDS and FLANNEL SKIRTS. WILSON & GREIG, NO. 771 BROADWAY, COR. OF 9TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS. GREAT POPULAR SALE OF BONNETT'S, PONSON'S and GUINETT'S Celebrated BLACK SILKS. This week we will offer a magnificent Stock of genuine Paris and Lyons Gros Grain and Taffeta Silks the quality of which we guarantee to be the best imported and the best value sold in this City for many years. Prices from $1 to $5 per yard. W. E. PEYTON, No. 272 and 274 Bowery, Between Houston and Prince-sts.

MAISON VIREFOLET. No. 17 Clinton-place. A large stock of French corsets, made expressly for this house, are offered for sale at greatly reduced prices.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS FOR Spring wear now open, from $50 up to $1,000. J. RUSSELL, No. 30 East 14th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING. A. T. Stewart & Co. Have carefully and extensively furnished their MOURNING DEPARTMENT with desirable goods, adapted for DEEP and SECOND MOURNING. All at POPULAR PRICES.

Forty cases of IRON GRENADINES, of FINE, MEDIUM and LARGE MESH, at last year's prices, commencing at 50 cents per yard.

1,000 pieces beautiful BLACK SILK ARMURE GRENADINES, composed of STRIPED, BROCADE and FIVE SIZES POLKA SPOTS, the latest novelties.

BLACK ALPACA AT OLD PRICES. Can only be purchased a short time longer. They call particular attention to their 50 cent quality.

Dress Goods. The most superb collection of FRENCH and BRITISH DRESS FABRICS will be shown, first time, MONDAY, March 11, forming an unprecedented variety and containing every novelty, at prices from 20 CENTS PER YARD upward.

PLAIN AND PRINTED LAWNS, this seasons goods, at 18 CENTS PER YARD.

32-INCH PERCALES at 18 CENTS, worth 25 cents.

DOLLY VARDEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS, from 12 CENTS.

DOLLY VARDEN CRETONNES, in WHITE, COLORED and BLACK GROUNDS. Excellent designs.

BROCADED CAMEL'S HAIR SERGES, the latest production, at $2 per yard.

COLORED CASHMERES, in all the new SPRING SHADES, from $1 25 to $2 per yard.

500 PIECES SILK AND WOOL PONGEES AND SERGES, STRIPED AND PLAIN, from 75 cents to $1 50 per yard, greatly below past year's price.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co. Are offering AT OLD PRICES a large assortment of choice 5 FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, of the very best quality, at $2 per yard. ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS, $3 per yard. Large lot of AXMINSTER AND MOQUETTES, $2 50 per yard. AXMINSTER AND AUBUSSON CARPETS, in one piece, new and elegant designs. Also, a large invoice of the very best quality of AMERICAN BODY BRUSSELS, at $1 50 per yard. The latest and choicest EUROPEAN NOVELTIES in every description of Carpets. Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths, &c., &c., receiving by every steamer. As their present stock, although large, cannot last very long, purchasers will find it to their advantage to make an early choice, the prices of Carpets in Europe having advanced fully twenty-five per cent.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co. Have received the balance of their REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, Purchased at the last LARGE LONDON AUCTION SALE, at prices so low as to enable them to offer HANDSOME, LARGE-SIZED, FILLED CENTRES, at $125, $150 upward; former price $200, $250. Also, PLAIN CENTRES ditto, handsome, fine borders, $30 each upward. STRIPED DITTO, handsome patterns, fine quality, $25 each upward. A large assortment of CAMEL'S-HAIR NECK-TIES AND SCARFS, offering an opportunity to purchasers to supply their wants at a reduction of fifty per cent. and upward.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Special Notice. A. T. Stewart & Co. WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 11, a case of the Very Richest White Silks Slightly imperfect on one side only, at a reduction of ONE-THIRD off regular prices. Also, a case of SPRING COLORED FAILLES AT $2 50. Reduced from $4. And ONE CASE DITTO, very rich, at $3. Reduced from $4 50. BEING AN EXCEPTIONAL OCCASION.

Black Silks. An immense stock of BLACK SILKS, in every grade, from lowest to highest qualities, which, for quality and value are unequaled in the City. They request particular attention to MEDIUM GRADES at $2, $2 25 and $2 50 per yard, which are lower than the same goods can be duplicated this season.

Fancy Silks. 1,500 pieces of NEW SPRING and SUMMER FANCY SILKS, Including a large quantity for YOUNG LADIES' SUITS, at $1 per yard. Also, MEDIUM and RICH GRISAILLES SILKS, 18 and 22 inches wide, a beautiful assortment, from $1 25 to $2 per yard.

A great choice of Dolly Varden Silks, In BROCADED, CHINTZ and CHINE COLORINGS, some very elegant designs, CUT INTO LENGTHS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS, for polonaise.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS FROM CRETONNES AND PERCALES. ELEGANT STYLES NOW READY. UNION ADAMS & CO., NO. 637 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. CROTON NATIONAL BANK. RECEIVER'S SALE OF ASSETS. Calvin P. Bailey, Receiver of the Croton National Bank, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room in New-York City, by A. H. Nicolay, auctioneer, at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 11th of March, 1872, the following assets of said bank, viz.:

1,000 shares of stock of the Four Man Gold and Silver Mining Company of Idaho.

20,000 shares of stock of the Minnesota Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

Judgment against Allyn Weston for	$8,204 [illegible]
Judgment against Mortimer S. Brown for	[illegible]
Judgment against Myron H. Peck, Wm. W. Ballard and Joseph C. Sampson for	[illegible]
Judgment against Chas. T. Wells for	[illegible]
Judgment against Samuel R. Van Campen for	[illegible]
Judgment against Saml. R. Van Campen for	[illegible]
Judgment against Theodorus G. Scofield, Jno. W. Wood and Samuel L. Scofield for	[illegible]
Note of D. G. Scofield & Co. for	[illegible]
Note of Francis Chevalier indorsed by James G. O'Connor for	300 00
Note of Wm. Henry Lane, indorsed by H. B. Howard & Co., in liquidation for	237 87
Note of M. D. Alsent, Jr., indorsed by C. G. Goodyear for	1,500 00

Also, books, blank-books, &c. By order of the Court. C. P. BAILEY, Receiver, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York. STRONG & SHEPARD, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

E. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer. ENGLISH BEER-PUMP, BAR-COUNter, saloon fixtures, range, kitchen utensils, tables, chairs, ice-box, oyster-counter, &c. MONDAY, 12 o'clock. Corner Cortlandt and Greenwich sts. Sale positive to highest bidder.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK. HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER ASSORTMENT OF Rich and Medium Plain Colored Silks. Grisaille and Steel Gray Silks. Black And White Silks. Ombre Striped and Chine Silks. "DOLLY VARDENS," In Brocades, Pekin Chene Stripes, Black and White Ground Foulards. ALSO, the most extensive and cheapest stock of BLACK SILKS.

Laces, Embroideries, and Trimmings. WHITE AND BLACK FLOUNCING LACES, all widths. POINT AND APPLIQUE SHAWLS, SETS, BARBES, &c. PARASOL COVERS, in endless variety. BLACK AND WHITE TRIMMING LACES, in all the various makes and widths. FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, LINEN CHEMISE BANDS. INSERTINGS, EDGINGS, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On MONDAY we will offer several cases of new designs in HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, A LOT OF NIGHT-DRESS SETS, from 75 cents and upward.

Parasols and Umbrellas. A FINE STOCK NOW OPEN.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, COMPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE, AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS. A fine assortment of the above goods now open. Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Furniture-Coverings of all Descriptions, Table and Piano Covers, Cornices, Bands, Window-Shades, Hollands, Mattresses, Pillows, &c., &c.

FINE CARPETS. FRESH IMPORTATIONS FOR Spring, 1872. Now arriving by every steamer, an unusually large and choice assortment of ELEGANT CARPETS. Patterns and styles CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY to OUR HOUSE. FRENCH MOQUETTES, ROYAL WILTONS, AND ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, Unusually fine in design. CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES AND VELVETS. A large line of PRIVATE PATTERNS, With a large general assortment of goods belonging to a FIRST-CLASS CARPET TRADE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1872. WALTER ROCHE, GRATZ NATHAN, WILLIAM STUART, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Lafayette-place, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment [illegible] hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants [illegible] at the office of [illegible] No. 32 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1872, at [illegible] o'clock M., and at the same hour of each and every week day up to, and including the 20th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872. WALTER ROCHE, GRATZ NATHAN, WILLIAM STUART, Commissioners.

5,000 LETTERS OF RECENT DATE for sale, to parties engaged in a legitimate business only. Call on S. FOX & CO., No. 65 Canal-st., City.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE OFFER TENEMENTS IN [illegible] possession this Spring.
E. R. LUDLOW & CO.

No. [illegible] West 14th-st. No. 16 E. 28th-st.
No. 17 Park-av. No. 12 E. 21st-st.
No. 23 Park-av. No. 14 E. 21st-st.
No. 25 Park-av. No. 14 E. 21st-st.
No. 104 Madison-av., c. 30th-st. No. 12 E. 27th-st.
No. 106 Madison-av. No. 12 E. 27th-st.
No. 108 Madison-av. No. 12 E. 27th-st.
No. 110 Madison-av. No. 12 E. 27th-st.
No. 112 Madison-av. No. 12 E. 27th-st.
No. 114 Madison-av. No. 12 E. 27th-st.
No.

LYNCH LAW.

A Murderer Hanged by a Mob in Abilene, Kansas.

Past Experience of the Town—Reign of Crime and Lawlessness—Two Vigilant Marshals—Restoration of Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SOLOMON, Kansas, Thursday, Feb. [illegible], 1872.

Another of those terrible murders which shock the community has taken place at Abilene, followed by the swift punishment of the murderer, not in accordance with the established law of the land, but at the hands of the people, in conformity with their ideas of justice and the practice of Judge Lynch. A tailor by the name of KELLEY, living at Abilene, was known by a few persons to wear a money-belt in which it was asserted large sums of money were stored. On the night of Saturday, Feb. 17, KELLEY's partner went away to his "claim" to spend Sunday; he was gone two nights, and when he returned he found KELLEY lying in bed with his skull crushed in as if by the pole of an axe. Intelligence of the murder was no sooner spread abroad than a search was instituted for the murderer, which resulted successfully on the following Thursday. The Sheriff of the next county (Davis) seized a German by the name of ELSIZER, as he was taking the train for Cleveland, Ohio, and found upon his person some bills answering the description of some known to have been owned by KELLEY; also some of the clothing of the murdered man.

Suspicion attached to ELSIZER from the fact that he formerly worked for KELLEY and was supposed to have slept with him on Saturday night; he was very early when arrested and denied having any money about him. The Sheriff took him to Abilene on Thursday evening, when the people could scarcely be restrained from executing mob justice. All day Friday there was the most intense excitement in town, and upon the development of more facts substantiating ELSIZER's guilt they broke over all rules of law and order, forced the jail, took the murderer and hanged him, and almost everybody said, "served him right," because the evidence against him was so pointed and direct.

In this particular case there is something to be said in extenuation of the people's act. The dwellers of Abilene have been for so long a time, in fact ever since it was a railroad station, so overrun with gamblers, blacklegs, and wholesale murderers, that they have grown impatient of their rule. It has been the great cattle mart of Kansas, and in consequence has gathered to itself hordes of Texas drovers, technically "greasers," a name synonymous with everything that is wild, barbarous and wicked; and these have attracted swarms of vile women. Gambling-houses and bagnios lined the streets till it was a place fit only for the worst class of desperadoes of the Plains, and these flocked in there in such numbers that decent men shunned the place, and "as bad as Abilene" became a proverb. It was the worst place in Kansas until Newton, the sometime terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, carried off the palm by some superior inducements to outlawry, when the tide of the foulest Texan traffickers set in there.

While the full tide of the Texan cattle trade flowed into Abilene it was given up to the worst features of a reckless and abandoned life; there was no security to either life or property—like a town in time of siege, every man wore his pistols by his side, and the least provocation called for an exchange of shots, which was almost always attended by death on one side and sometimes on both. The element of law-abiding citizens was so small that any effort to suppress this lawlessness was attended only by wretched failure and ridicule. Only as short a time ago as last Summer, one might walk through the streets of the city, and through the wide-open doors see the gaming-tables inside covered with piles of greenbacks, sometimes with little pyramids of gold and silver, and inevitably with a revolver at each player's right hand. Twenty-eight of these establishments were in full bloom last Summer in this city of about seven hundred inhabitants, and these twenty-eight gaming-houses supported nearly an equal number of brothels. Liquor might be said to have run a stream from the bung-holes of the barrels down the parched and thirsty throats of the people.

With such a state of society imagine a Marshal attempting an arrest. Yet, when the influx of people seeking homes began last Spring, there was an attempt to bring offenders to justice. The Marshal was selected for his great size, strength and courage, and the people agreed to "stand by him" in every crisis. He was a powerful man, and so well accustomed to the wild life upon the Plains, that he promised to reduce the city to a state of order. Numerous arrests were made, and the calaboose came largely into requisition. It is stated that when a row occurred the Marshal would walk into the midst of the crowd—if the way was blocked, he would clear it by the right and left-hand blows of his strong arms—and reaching the heart of the crowd, would seize the combatants, one in each hand, and march them off to the calaboose and lock them up. So fearless was he, and gifted with such strength, he became a terror to evil-doers, for they dreaded the weight of the Marshal's clenched fist more than the butt of a revolver in the hands of an ordinary man. He was fast reducing the number of shooting matches and street brawls, only he essayed not to put a stop to the gambling as yet, when a party of desperadoes resolved to kill him. To do this openly would certainly have cost them their lives, for he was accompanied by a number of men who knew well how to pull the trigger, nor waited a second bidding to do so when their chief was in danger, and beside this he had inaugurated such an orderly change in the municipal affairs as had given an advantage to the law and peace-loving citizens; but they, six or more of them, enticed him to a house in the outskirts to arrest a so-called drunken man. Suspecting nothing, he went alone, strode into the house, when he was dropped to the ground by six balls through the breast from the hidden murderers, who then, butcher-like, chopped off his head with an ax and fled. This was a severe blow to the welfare of the city. The murderers escaped hanging because they were in the majority, and for a time the old régime was revived, until the people pitched upon the notorious Wild Bill for their Marshal and invested him with authority to keep order. This he began to do, not so much by arrests as by shooting persistent disturbers of the peace after he had ordered quietness. His name was sufficient terror to a majority of the evil-inclined inhabitants to cause a quietus upon their brawls when he came near, from the fact of his known determination to get the first shot and the unerring fatality of his shots. Various stories as to the number of this man's victims are current, some highly embellished, but the most moderate fix the number of men who he has coolly shot down at more than twenty. The fact is he is universally dreaded among the ruffian class, and this is the man whom the people chose for Marshal, and whom they empowered with authority to quell disturbances. Many people may be ready to ask, "Why did not the citizens rise en masse and thrust out the evil-doers?" Simply because the evil-doers exceeded in numbers the peaceable citizens. Violent disorders sometimes require violent antidotes, and therefore was this man, Wild Bill, chosen Marshal. He effected what a less desperate man could not, and that was an almost total cessation of street fights; and after his retention of the office for some time it was really possible to go through the streets of the city without imminent peril. Yet the gaming-houses, &c., were undisturbed. Civilization was not yet so far advanced as to warrant an attack upon them. All that was attempted was the prevention of shooting brawls in the streets.

It is fair to think that a man who has caused so much death in the world as BILL has many enemies, and that they thirst for his blood. A popular phase among these rough characters is "A man that shoots much will die with his boots on;" and it was currently reported last Summer that a powerful movement among BILL's enemies was on foot, and that he must "look sharp." Now, whether there was any concert of action, I know not, but on the day of the county fair in September last, there arose a dispute among some men; pistols were drawn. BILL ordered peace, two shots were fired, when he instantly shot the two men who did it; one was killed instantly, the other lingered with two balls in his breast for two days and died. A mock investigation was held; he was cleared of all crime "in the execution of the duties of his office," and the occurrence apparently forgotten, when it was noised abroad that the friends of one of these men whom the Marshal killed had taken the war-path, bound by an oath to spill his blood. This was early in December, and people are disposed to give credence to the story from the fact that the Marshal disappeared from Abilene about that time, being warned by his friends of this determined league against him. His whereabouts are not known here, nor are his movements otherwise accounted for. It may be that Government had some work for him to do elsewhere, and sent for him, as he has been in Government employ at different times; but a different Marshal was appointed at Abilene. The causes which operated so strongly against the peace of the City were only restrained by a desperate hand, not eradicated, but what man could not do a concurrence of circumstances did. The A., T. & S. F. R. R. spoken of was pushed through to Newton. This served to divert the cattle trail from Abilene to Newton. Then, too, the vigilance of the Abilene Marshal drove some of the worst characters away, and as Newton offered a premium upon gambling, &c., they went there. And to cap the climax, the people, the peaceable people of Abilene and vicinity, resolved to admit no more of the Texans; to shut up the city as a Texan cattle mart, and in order to effect this measure, resolved if necessary, to take arms and resist on the prairies, the driving of cattle into the vicinity. The determination, together with an unparalleled Winter for severity, during which the herds have lost from fifty to eighty per cent. by starvation and cold, has driven the black legs from Abilene and restored it to the State, somewhat shattered, but nevertheless a peaceable, quiet town. Yet in the midst of this bitter state, a horribly brutal murder is committed in the very heart of the city. The people therefore, who have suffered so much at the hands of outlaws, took the man ELSIZER, upon whom the crime was, in their minds, indelibly fixed, out of the hands of tardy justice and administered a speedy vengeance. W. B. C.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Robert M. C. Graham, of Queens County, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander in Chief, vice J. Townsend Connolly, resigned.

It is announced that, in further reduction of the force of the National Guard, the following organizations are disbanded. They will be immediately mustered out of service, and the field, staff and line officers rendered supernumerary: The Eighty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, the Ninety-first Battalion of Infantry. The Second Battalion of Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade, is also disbanded. Troops A, C and E will be retained in service as independent troops; Troops C and E reporting direct to Major-Gen. H. A. Barnum, commanding Sixth Division, and Troop A to Brig.-Gen. John A. Green, commanding Twenty-fourth Brigade. Troops B and D will be mustered out of service, and the officers rendered supernumerary. All arms, ordnance and Quartermasters' stores, with such other public property as may be in the possession of these organizations, will be collected and turned over to Brig.-Gen. Johnson, Chief of Ordnance.

In order to afford every opportunity to the young men of the Seventh Congressional District to compete for the military cadetship offered by Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., the Department of Public Instruction have extended the time for application for one week. The physician of the Board will be in attendance at the Hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Saturday, 16th inst., to make the necessary examination of candidates.

At the monthly meeting of F Company of the Twenty-second Regiment, held last Monday evening, Capt. Clan Ranald, Sergt. Brill and Privates MacMurray and Carmichael were appointed as a committee for the purpose of organizing, regulating and holding a prize meeting of the company, to be held in the course of the coming Summer. It is intended to have two series of competitions, at ranges from 150 to 600 yards, the shooting to be in accordance with Wimbledon regulations. One of the competitions will be exclusively for men who have never fired at a target, while the other will be open to all members of the company. A challenge cup will also be presented by the officers of the company, to be shot for in consonance with the conditions that usually obtain with this species of prize.

One of the oldest and most faithful servants of the country in the United States Army, Col. Gustavus Loomis, died at Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, at the age of eighty years, fifty-two of which were spent in the service of the Government. Born in Vermont, about the year 1790, he was in 1808 appointed to the West Point Academy, and graduated in 1811 as Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He served during the second war with Great Britain on garrison duty till 1813. He was taken prisoner at the surprise of Fort Niagara, and being exchanged at the close of the war, he served for two years on ordnance duty. In the reorganization of the army in 1821, he was transferred from the artillery, in which he held the rank of Captain, to the infantry, with similar rank. From this time to the breaking out of the rebellion his post was on the frontier and on recruiting service. He participated in the various Indian wars, and was promoted in regular order to Colonel of the Fifth Infantry, which he had attained in 1851. From 1861 to 1867 Col. Loomis served as mustering officer of Connecticut and Rhode Island volunteers, as Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, and on Court-martial duty. In 1863 he was retired from active service, having been borne on the army register more than forty-five years, and in 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier-General for long and faithful service.

The death of Gen. Benjamin Chew Howard, at the age of eighty-one, the last of the sons of the famous Col. John Eager Howard, of the Maryland Line, is announced. The record of his life, extending over the past eighty-one years, includes many historic actions. Gen. Howard was a soldier at North Point in 1814; he was one of the fathers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The following-named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard during the month of February:

First Brigade.—Capt. Richard Butler, Quartermaster, vice Vredenburgh, resigned.

Second Brigade.—Major John H. French, Engineer, vice Satting, resigned; Capt. Wm. D. Bruns, Jr., Ordnance Officer, vice Smith, promoted; Capt. Wm. H. Gunther, Jr., Aid-de-Camp, vice French, promoted; First Lieut. Burton Drew, Aid-de-Camp, vice Bruns, Jr., promoted.

Separate Troop of Cavalry, First Division.—Chas. F. Kopf, Second Lieutenant, original vacancy.

Sixth Infantry.—Cortland St. John, Quartermaster, vice Miller, resigned.

Eleventh Infantry.—John Graf, Captain, vice Baldenecker, resigned; Wm. Seppenfeld, Second Lieutenant, vice Graf, promoted; August Maywald, Second Lieutenant, vice Hengstler, resigned; John F. Kopf, Second Lieutenant, vice Baldenecker, promoted; William Brandis, Captain, vice Strippie, resigned.

Thirteenth Infantry.—John Pedromelli, First Lieutenant, vice Nash, resigned.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Chas. F. Connor, Second Lieutenant, vice Pearsall, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Infantry.—Michael Keegan, Adjutant, vice Coggan, resigned; Niel Breslin, Second Lieutenant, vice Kelly, resigned; John O. Slyman, First Lieutenant, vice Seymour, resigned; William O'Meagher, Surgeon, vice Nealis, resigned; William O'Donnell, Assistant Surgeon, original vacancy.

Seventy-first Infantry.—Henry E. White, Captain, vice Swift, resigned; Robert A. Stevenson, First Lieutenant, vice Brinckerhoff, resigned.

Eighty-fourth Infantry.—Lawrence Beattie, Major, vice Atkinson, resigned; Albert J. Colling, First Lieutenant, vice Farrell, resigned; Benjamin Bradshaw, Second Lieutenant, vice Colling, promoted; John Cornish, Adjutant, vice Beattie, promoted.

The members of the Eighth Company, Seventh Regiment, manifested their love for the old command on Friday evening last by presenting to the active members a beautifully-painted portrait of Brevet Col. Shumway, who for so many years commanded the company. A short drill was had for the benefit of the veterans, after which the portrait was presented by Ex-Col. Lefferts, and received by Capt. George W. Smith. A brief speech was also made by Col. Shumway. The affair was a very pleasant one, and the portrait is a great addition to the ornaments of the company's room.

There was a review of cavalry at Quebec on Monday, with the thermometer at 20° below zero.

The militia question again agitates the Pennsylvania Legislature. On Friday, in the House, an act "for the organization of the National Guard" was considered, and the debate upon it was decidedly interesting.

In the Maryland Senate, the Committee report against paying $300 each to persons who furnished substitutes during the war has been adopted.

The Ninth (Massachusetts) Regiment has elected Capt. L. J. Logan Major, vice Strachan, promoted.

Fred. A. Deckray has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Florida State militia, vice E. H. Reed, left the State.

The Massachusetts Military Committee have agreed to report two bills, one authorizing the Governor and Council to sell the Cambridge arsenal at auction.

The Veteran Association of the Hartford City Guard has offered a medal to be competed for by the company in drill.

A movement is on foot in San Francisco to have Union Square set apart as a military parade-ground.

Capt. Peyton Wise, of the Richmond Blues, having been appointed Major-General in the Virginia State militia, recently tendered his resignation as Captain of the company, but it was unanimously declined; so Gen. Wise is in a quandary.

The anniversary of the Boston Light Dragoons occurs on the 26th inst.

The Gas Question—Reducing Expenses.

Mr. GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works, yesterday afternoon held another interview with the Presidents of several gas companies to devise means by which the price of gas supplied the City of New-York may be reduced. There were present Col. CHAS. ROOME, of the Manhattan Gas-light Company; C. L. EVERETT, of the New-York Gas-light Company; C. K. GARRISON, of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, and O. ZOLLICOFFER, of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company. The highest price now paid is $55 per annum for each lamp, and the three companies charging this amount are the Metropolitan, the Manhattan and the Harlem Gas-light Companies, and the lowest price is $40 per lamp per annum, which is charged by the New-York Gas-light Company. The Presidents of the Manhattan and New-York Companies stated that they would lower their prices in order to aid the Commissioner to reduce the expenses of the City, to the sum of $45 for each lamp, conditional that their back bills are paid by the Board of Audit. These bills amount to $[illegible] for all the companies. Mr. GARRISON, of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, (who are now laying their pipes,) stated he would furnish gas for each lamp as low as the lowest price now charged by any company. The Commissioner has made a computation, showing that each lamp, with a three-foot burner, including the cost of lighting, cleaning and extinguishing, if paid for at the rate of $3 per 1,000 feet, as charged to private consumers, would be $30 per lamp per annum. This would make a saving of $14 per light on the highest price heretofore paid, and of $6 on the lowest price paid; the average per light is $[illegible], netting a gross saving of $8 50 per lamp, which, on 18,151 lamps, would amount to the sum of $154,284 per annum.

Personal.

Rear-Admiral DE ROHAN of France is at the Everett House. Inspector-General JAMES MCQUADE, and Hon. JOHN O. EVANS, of Washington, are staying at the Gilsey House. General JUDSON KILPATRICK is quartered at the Sturtevant House. General H. P. ADAMS, of Bridgeport, Senator H. N. TWOMBLY, of Albany, and Congressman WM. J. HYNES, of Little Rock, Arkansas, are at the St. Denis Hotel. General H. E. VALENTINE, of Hartford, Congressman C. W. KENDALL, of Nevada, Hon. F. A. ALBERGER, of Buffalo, and Hon. ROBERT H. MAY, of Georgia, are rooming at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. H. H. ESTES and Major W. P. HUXFORD, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. E. A. MERRITT, of Potsdam, and Hon. EZRA CORNELL, of Ithaca, have arrived at the Astor House. W. H. INGLIS, Esq., of London, and JEAN CHUGNEY, of Roubaix, France, are at the Hoffman House. Prof. WALTER H. POMROY, of Berlin, Prussia, is staying at the Westmoreland Hotel. Ex-Congressman H. SHERWOOD, of Corning, and HALE FANTON, of Havana, N. Y., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. DAVID L. CORTWRIGHT, of Michigan, and Dr. MORGAN D. PETTS, of Albany, have rooms at Earle's Hotel. Col. D. S. PRINTUP, of Rome, Ga., is quartered at the Westminster Hotel.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The hall of the Thirty-fourth-street Theatre was burned yesterday morning.

Hon. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT has retired from the editorship of the *Citizen & Round Table.*

At the City Ordinance Bureau, 113 complaints have been received during the past week for violations of City ordinances.

We are indebted to Purser MAGNA, of the Havana steam-ship *Crescent City*, for the prompt delivery at this office of our packages from Cuba.

HARRIETT MARTIN, aged thirty-three, residing at No. 30 Oak street, attempted suicide yesterday by swallowing a dose of morphine. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

MARY DONOVAN, aged sixty-five, was knocked down last evening by a runaway horse, at the corner of New-Bowery and Madison-street, and trampled to death.

Prof. CHANDLER delivered a free lecture last evening at Cooper Institute, on the subject of "Combustion." The lecture was well attended.

FRANK MASTERSON was locked up at Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with being concerned with JAMES MCCLOSKEY in the shooting of PATRICK REAGAN a few days ago. An examination will be held today.

During a quarrel in the brewery at the corner of Eleventh-street and Greenwich-avenue between JAMES MCNALLY and WADE FIELDER, the former was stabbed in the left arm with a pocket-knife. FIELDER was arrested.

Very Rev. T. N. BURKE, O. S. D., will deliver a lecture entitled "The Church the Mother and Inspiration of Art" this evening, at the new Dominican Church, Lexington-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street.

The tax receipts for the fiscal week ending March 8 have been as follows: March 2, $[illegible]; March 4, $4,375 54; March 5, $[illegible]; March 6, $7,606 39; March 7, $4,247 86; March 8, $6,164 95. Total, $[illegible].

G. PFINGST, cigar-maker, of No. 391 East Houston-street, was charged before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, with selling cigars from refilled boxes, without affixing thereto the revenue stamps required by law. Bail was fixed at $1,000.

EDWARD A. BOURKE, a distiller, appeared before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charged with conspiring to defraud the United States by not paying the tax on distilled spirits. He was held in $2,500 bail to appear for examination.

To-morrow, City Pay-master WHALEN will be dispatched by Controller GREEN with about $13,000 to pay the December, January and February wages of the men employed at the Aqueduct reservoirs from New-York to the Croton Dam.

Licenses and renewals have been granted by the Marshal during the past week as follows: Boarding-houses, 2; express, 6; carts and cartmen, 37; coach, 1; intelligence office, 1; venders, 37; porters, 4; drivers, 60; Total, 148. Total amount received, $[illegible].

In the suit of MATTHEW J. O'ROURKE vs. L. MORRISSEY and Justice COX, for alleged false arrest and imprisonment, Justice COX, who had previously given bail before Marshal SHARPE, appeared before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, and gave special bail in $5,000 to answer the suit.

W. J. POLLOCK, who is charged with extensive smuggling of jute and linen goods by means of false invoices, appeared before Commissioner BETTS yesterday for examination, when it appeared that the District-Attorney had sent the case to the Grand Jury. A second charge of the same character has been preferred against him, and on this he will be examined before Commissioner SHIELDS on Thursday.

BROOKLYN.

A boy, not more than seven years old, was found on Friday night in the streets grossly intoxicated.

Ground was broken yesterday in Bedford avenue for a new church for Dr. CARROLL's society.

During the week ending Thursday, the receipts at the Tax Collector's office amounted to $[illegible].

At the Graham-avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., Prof. TILLOTSON's "Mirror of Pilgrim's Progress" will be exhibited for the benefit of the Sabbath-school, on Monday evening next.

Yesterday morning fire broke out in the construction department of the receiving stores at the Navy-yard. Damage was done to the amount of $1,500. No insurance.

JOHN FEENEY, JOHN SHAY and WILLIAM CHASE, said to be New-York thieves, were arrested in the Eastern District yesterday for shoplifting.

The woman who died from falling down stairs at STEVENSON's store, on Court-street, on Friday, has been identified as Mrs. JENNET CAMPBELL, of New-York.

A thief was discovered in a bedroom of Mr. A. BARTLETT's house, Park-avenue, yesterday. He gagged a little girl, stole an envelope containing only $5, and made his escape.

A public meeting will probably be held at the Academy, under the auspices of the Committee of Seventy-five, to protest against the killing of the charter in the Legislature.

The jury in Mrs. MADDEN's case against the Staten Island Ferry for the *Westfield* disaster, rendered a verdict for her for the full amount of damages, $5,000. There are thirteen similar suits on the calendar.

A magnificent banner has been presented by the nuns of Kenmare, Ireland, to the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance. The banner, which is valued at $5,000, will be formally presented at Cooper Institute on the 18th inst.

LONG ISLAND.

A new Presbyterian church is to be built at Whitestone, to cost $5,000.

Yesterday a mad dog belonging to EDWARD SHAW, of Dutch Kills, Long Island City, bit a little girl named [illegible]. Symptoms of hydrophobia [illegible], and she is not expected to live [illegible].

The Coney Island Railroad refuses to pay the amount assessed against it, by the Plank Road Company.

JACOB SMITH, of Woodhaven, has been sentenced by Judge Armstrong to State Prison for two years for robbing the hennery of Dow E. Lott.

An extension is being made to the Government House at Southampton, which will include several comfortably furnished rooms for passengers from wrecked vessels.

Owing to the extreme cold in the Great South Bay, and the great quantities of ice, oystering remains at a stand-still, and the demand far exceeds the supply.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Stapleton Yacht Club hold their annual meeting on Wednesday next.

Mrs. FOSTER, a member of the Pleasant Plains Methodist Church, has presented that church with a bell costing $500.

Bills have been passed in the Assembly to amend the charter of New-Brighton and to establish a Board of Health for Richmond County.

The Knights of St. Patrick meet at Tompkinsville to-night to arrange for their approaching parade and banquet.

The installation of the newly-elected officers of the Richmond County Agricultural Society was celebrated by a banquet at the Clifton house, on Thursday evening.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A Reform Association has been organized at West Farms. JOHN G. [illegible] is President.

A new post-office will be opened at High Bridge, in Morrisania, on the 1st of April. G. WHEELER has been appointed Postmaster.

The house of Mrs. FOX, at West Farms, was entered by burglars Friday night and property to the value of $700 stolen.

The suit brought by the present Board of Education of West Farms against JOHN BERRIAN, Treasurer of the old Board, for money alleged to be retained by him, has been put over to next term.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad have contracted to build a double track from New-Rochelle to Harlem River. The work is expected to be completed by April.

T. MASON OLIVER, one of the Board of Trustees of Morrisania, has been charged with receiving a bribe of $2,000 from Mrs. ACKERSON, from whom he purchased, for the town, North Brother Island. Suit will be commenced against him for the recovery of the money.

NEW-JERSEY.

The colored citizens of Newark have made arrangements for a general celebration of Emancipation Day.

A barn belonging to J. P. RITTER, at Jefferson-street and Elizabeth-avenue, in Elizabeth, was burned on Friday evening. The loss will reach $5,000.

During the last two weeks burglars have been operating extensively in Rahway. No less than half a dozen houses have been entered. The losses have generally not been very great.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen have accepted an invitation to review the parade of the Irish societies on Monday, the day after St. Patrick's Day.

Additional proof has been found against the robbers of BANNISTER's jewelry-store, on Broad-street, Newark, and they will undoubtedly be convicted of one of the most daring robberies that ever took place in that city.

It is stated that the earnings of the united railway companies of New-Jersey, for the year 1871, were three millions above expenditures, a sum sufficient to pay interest upon the bonds and a dividend of ten per cent. to the stockholders.

[Advertisement.]

"Weight, strength and color may be gained by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's is the [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

DENSLOW & BUSH, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, manufacture the safest and purest oil known to the American people. It is 150° fire test, and cannot explode.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 9—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at [illegible] for money, and [illegible] for the account. American securities [illegible]. United States 5-20 Bonds, [illegible].

[illegible]

LONDON, March 9.—TALLOW, [illegible].

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:20 | Sun sets....6:03 | Moon sets....7:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:30 | Gov. Island..9:20 | Hell Gate..11:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 9.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Bark Annetta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fleming, Cardenas 21 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Mary Gibbs, Whittemore, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Benners & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

[illegible]

Schr. Annie Baldwin, Voorhees, York River, Va., with railroad ties to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Jas. B. Cunningham, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Clara, Cox, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, [illegible].

Sailed.

Steam-ships Washington, for Havre; [illegible]; Britannia, for Glasgow; [illegible].

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 9.—Arr. brig Harriet, from Aguadilla; reports fearful weather on the coast N. of Hatteras; [illegible].

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 9.—Arr. bark John Arkell, from Cardenas. Cld. steam-ship San Salvador, for New-York; ship James Jardine, for Liverpool; schr. Genuine, for Providence.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 9.—Arr. steamer Centipede, Boston, for Philadelphia; schrs. Lottie Wells, Jacksonville, for Boston; [illegible].

March 8.—Arr. Schrs. J. G. Curtis and Mary Dyer, Virginia, for Boston.

Disasters.

BOSTON, March 9.—The schr. John B. Austin, from Port Johnson, for Boston, with coal, split her sails during a gale in Massachusetts Bay, on Monday night, and subsequently anchored off Chatham. She got under way today and would attempt to get into Vineyard Haven.

The schr. Francis Edwards, of Barnstable, from Boston, for New-York, with a cargo of nitrate of soda, is ashore on the Common Flats, near Chatham. [illegible]

NORFOLK, Va., March 9.—The schr. S. S. Franklin has arrived from Jacksonville, Fla., with the loss of her sails. She reports seeing two vessels ashore near Cape Hatteras. They probably went ashore in the late gale.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Messurier, from New-York Feb. 28, for Liverpool, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning.

Exhibition of

H. C. SELOUS'

Two Grand Pictures

OF

JERUSALEM.

I.

IN HER GRANDEUR, A. D. 33,

WITH

CHRIST'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRY

INTO

THE HOLY CITY.

II.

IN HER FALL,

AS NOW VIEWED FROM

THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

These great works contain upward of 200 special points of interest, and more than 200 highly-finished figures. They are painted in the most imposing manner, and have created a most extraordinary interest in England, where they were viewed by upward of [illegible] persons.

Size of each Picture, [illegible].

On view, day and evening, at NO. 165 5TH-AV., corner 22d-st.

Tickets, [illegible] cents; season tickets, $1.

FURNITURE

AND

CURTAINS.

B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, having the Largest and most Complete Stock to be found in the City, call attention of those about to furnish, or in want of any article, to the advantage of looking through their Warerooms.

ALL our Upholstering done on our own premises, under our own Supervision, and all work guaranteed.

Estimates and Designs given for furnishing a house complete with FURNITURE, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, &c.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

THE

FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL.

The unanimous favor with which the first number of this

PAPER OF THE PERIOD

has been received, has at once established the enterprise as a

MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Second number now ready at all news-stands. Beautifully illustrated, choicely flavored with romance, sparkling with a record of reality.

READ "VERONICA; OR, A DOUBLE LIFE."

READ "VERONICA; OR, A DOUBLE LIFE."

This journal breaks ground in an entirely new field. Its design is to combine the charms of

ILLUSTRATION AND ROMANCE

with the intellectual attractions of

ESSAY AND CRITICISM.

The works of the ablest artists in Europe and America, and of the cleverest writers of fiction known to our time, will be found adorning its pages.

An additional feature of interest is afforded in the series of

SHORT SKETCHES OF MEN AND THINGS,

introduced in each number.

The publishers beg to state distinctly that the

FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL

is an organ of refined taste in all things.

This authoritative announcement is sufficient to indicate that its sphere is widely removed from that of so-called "Society" Journals.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL,

Number 3, out Wednesday next, will be a

GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,

Offers to those desiring Insurance advantages which, it is believed, cannot be surpassed by any other Institution of the kind.

Assets, $19,000,000. Annual Revenue, $7,000,000.

If you want Life Insurance, investigate the claims of this Company to your confidence and support, and especially examine the

Tontine Investment Policy

plan now offered by the New-York Life Insurance Company, which so combines the Tontine principle in the distribution of surplus with Ordinary Life Endowment Assurance, as to afford to those who survive certain selected periods the maximum benefit to which their superior vitality and persistence in payment of premium entitle them. The estimated results upon this class of policies appended hereto have been examined, and are indorsed by the distinguished Actuaries, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Esq., and E. W. BRYANT, Esq., from whose letters the following extracts are made:

The benefits you propose to extend to those selecting this class of policy are MORE VARIED IN THEIR CHARACTER AND ADVANTAGES THAN ARE AFFORDED BY ANY PLAN OF INSURANCE NOW IN USE BY ANY COMPANY WITHIN MY KNOWLEDGE, and are such as cannot fail to render the Tontine Investment Policy a popular, safe and highly remunerative form of insurance.

Very truly yours,

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Consulting Actuary.

I have no hesitation in saying that I think it more probable that the actual results will exceed than fall short of your estimates.

The VARIOUS ADVANTAGES of this form of Policy are well presented in the circular explaining it, and I notice among them several methods of applying the surplus which do not appear to have ever been offered by any other Company. Yours truly,

EDWIN W. BRYANT, Consulting Actuary.

ESTIMATED RESULTS ABOVE REFERRED TO:

Ordinary Life Policy, age 40, $10,000. Annual Premium, $313.

FIRST BENEFIT.

Tontine Period, 10 years, annuity for life combined with dividend	$227 90
Tontine Period, 15 years, annuity for life combined with dividend	546 30
Tontine Period, 20 years, annuity for life combined with dividend	1,160 10

Thus at end of 15 years' period the annuity will pay the premium and leave a surplus for increasing income.

SECOND BENEFIT.

To withdraw the accumulated profits in cash.

Tontine Period, 10 years, 56 per cent. of premiums paid Returned.

Tontine Period, 15 years, 101 per cent. of premiums paid Returned.

Tontine Period, 20 years, 150 per cent. of premiums paid Returned.

THIRD BENEFIT.

Surrender of Policy to the Company.

Tontine Period, 10 years, 107 per cent. of premiums Returned.

Tontine Period, 15 years, 154 per cent. of premiums Returned.

Tontine Period, 20 years, 207 per cent. of premiums Returned.

FOURTH BENEFIT.

Paid-up Policy.

Tontine Period, 10 years	$7,500
Tontine Period, 15 years	15,000
Tontine Period, 20 years	23,563

FIFTH BENEFIT.

Surrender of Policy and Purchase of Annuity for Life.

Tontine Period, 10 years	$286 20
Tontine Period, 15 years	699 50
Tontine Period, 20 years	1,450 00

Circulars giving extended information in regard to this plan of Insurance, with tables and examples of probable results under certain assumed data, can be obtained by application to the Home Office of the Company, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York, or any of its Agents in the United States or Canada.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

THE GERMANIA

Life Insurance Company,

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872....$4,549,768 31

is now prepared to issue

ABSOLUTE POLICIES,

WAIVING

AFTER THEY SHALL HAVE BEEN TWO YEARS IN FORCE,

ALL RIGHT OF FORFEITURE.

THESE POLICIES WILL THEN BE ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE AND INCONTESTABLE,

A CERTAINTY NEVER OFFERED BY ANY OTHER COMPANY.

THE GERMANIA

Life Insurance Company,

NOS. [illegible] AND [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Closing Out Sale.

NO. 1,127 BROADWAY.

FOR TEN DAYS.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES,

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT ENTIRE STOCK.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

FRINGES, GIMP, DRESS AND CLOAK LOOPS,

DRESS BUTTONS, CROCHET BUTTONS,

VELVET RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS,

GUIPURE, THREAD, AND VALENCIENNES LACES,

HAMBURG AND NEEDLE-WORK EMBROIDERIES,

MADE-UP LACE GOODS, COLLARETS, &c.

LACE COLLARS, SLEEVES, SETS, &c.

FINE FRENCH JEWELRY, JET EAR-RINGS, BROOCHES,

HAIR ORNAMENTS, GILT CORD BRAID.

GREAT BARGAINS IN THIS LINE, BEING PORTION OF THE STOCK OF A LARGE FRENCH IMPORTING HOUSE IN LIQUIDATION.

KID GLOVES FOR MISSES.

KID GLOVES FOR LADIES.

KID GLOVES FOR GENTS.

No. 1127 Broadway

UNDER ST. JAMES HOTEL.

No. 1127 Broadway

N. B.—This store will be closed on or about the 20th for repairs, &c.

THE

POTTIER & STYMUS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Lexington-av.,

41ST AND 42D STS.,

FURNITURE,

UPHOLSTERY,

DECORATIONS.

SAFES. MARVIN & CO.'S ARE THE BEST. New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADMIRERS OF ART.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF OIL-PAINTINGS IN SOMERVILLE'S ART GALLERY, No. [illegible], from the great masters of the Italian, German, Belgian and French schools, comprising originals of Genre, Italian and German scenery; also, Figures, Interior and Castle pieces, from the Munich and other exhibitions.

Exhibition commences THURSDAY, March [illegible]. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission free.

AUCTION SALE will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March [illegible] and [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

WARREN RANGE. FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.

[illegible] FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.